



WH Jim

ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION



PROGRAMME AND ENGINEERING COMMITTEE MEETINGS, SYDNEY 1969

G.P.O. BOX 487, SYDNEY 2001

TELEPHONE: 31-0211

CABLES: "ABCOM" SYDNEY

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMMISSION,

BROADCAST HOUSE,

143 ELIZABETH STREET,

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

1st October, 1969

Dear ABU Member,

Enclosed are further documents for use during the meetings of the ABU Programme Committee and the ABU Engineering Committee to be held in Sydney on 14-16 October 1969.

As mentioned in our previous letter we are sending copies of the Programme documents to ABU Liaison Officers and of the Engineering documents to ABU Technical Liaison Officers and we would be grateful for their help in bringing these reports to the notice of those interested in them. In cases where we already know the names of the delegates to the Programme and Engineering Committees, we are also sending copies to them. We hope that distributing the documents at this stage will give delegates adequate time to study them before coming to the meetings.

It will not be necessary for the delegates to bring with them to Sydney the copies of documents which are now being distributed, as additional copies will be supplied to delegates when they reach Sydney. At this stage it is unlikely that further documents will be distributed. Later documents received after this date will be distributed to delegates upon their arrival in Sydney.

If your organisation wishes to contribute documents for use during the meetings of the Programme and Engineering Committees, we would be very grateful if these documents could be sent to the ABU office in Sydney as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

STUART REVILL

Head of Information Services and
ABU Liaison Officer



ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

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AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMMISSION,

BROADCAST HOUSE,

145 ELIZABETH STREET,

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

To all Programme Delegates :

Due to a mistake on our behalf, kindly disregard paper No. P/4,
which was sent to you in error.



ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

203 CASTLEREAGH ST
SYDNEY
TELEPHONE 617406

POSTAL ADDRESS
GPO BOX 3636 SYDNEY 2001
AUSTRALIA

23 September, 1969.

TO: ABU MEMBERS

PROGRAMME COMMITTEE - AGENDA

ABU members have received from the President of the ABU the agenda for the meeting of the Programme Committee which is to be held in Sydney next month. The agenda had been prepared in accordance with the ABU Statutes which include the requirements that:

- (a) agenda items proposed by ABU members must reach the ABU Secretariat 11 weeks before the beginning of the meeting;
- (b) the agenda must be sent to members to reach them not less than 8 weeks before the beginning of the meeting.

After the agenda had been issued, we were advised by the Turkish Radio and Television Corporation (TRT) that they wish to put forward two proposals for consideration by the Programme Committee. Unfortunately TRT had not been able to send these agenda items 11 weeks before the meeting, as required by the Statutes, owing to various problems in their own organisation.

Clause 2 of Article 10 of the Statutes states that:

"No decision may be taken by the General Assembly on any subject not on the agenda unless consent is obtained from not less than half of the full members present or represented."

It would therefore be possible for the two items proposed by TRT to be considered at the meeting of the Programme Committee provided that this is approved, at the beginning of the meeting, in accordance with the Clause quoted above.

I am therefore advising members about these two agenda items, subject to approval being given for them to be added to the agenda for the Programme Committee as follows:

10. Outstanding Living Composers in ABU Region

11. Exchange of the Popular Songs of Countries in ABU Region.

I am attaching copies of two reports from TRT explaining these proposals.

CHARLES MOSES.
Secretary-General



ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

PROGRAMME AND ENGINEERING COMMITTEE MEETINGS, SYDNEY 1969



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AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMMISSION,

BROADCAST HOUSE,

145 ELIZABETH STREET,

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

Turkish Radio and Television Corporation

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LIST OF OUTSTANDING CONTEMPORARY COMPOSERS OF COUNTRIES OF THE ABU REGION

The works of outstanding contemporary composers in the ABU region are not adequately represented on commercial gramophone records and consequently not known to a wide international audience.

To contribute to the development of mutual understanding among the countries of ABU members, it would be very helpful if the more serious music of the various countries could be made available to an international audience. For example, on the occasion of National Days or of special ABU celebrations, a direct exchange of programmes containing works by living composers of the countries of members could be arranged. Thus ABU members could exchange serious music and could also introduce to their own audience the best works of the country for which they are planning a special programme.

As a first step, the Secretariat could send a questionnaire to members inviting them to supply lists of the outstanding living composers in their own countries in the field of serious music. The information supplied by members should include a short biography of each composer and information about his recorded and written musical works.

When this information had been obtained from members, a complete list would be compiled by the Secretariat for circulation among members.

It would be advisable for the Secretariat to appoint a music co-ordinator for the collection of this information.



ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION



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AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMMISSION,

BROADCAST HOUSE,

145 ELIZABETH STREET,

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

Turkish Radio and Television Corporation

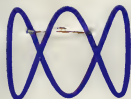
P/18

AN EXCHANGE OF THE MOST POPULAR SONGS IN THE ABU REGION

The ABU region being one of the oldest and extremely rich in various cultures, it would be a constructive idea, to let each member country present its most typical and popular songs. These representative songs could form some sort of a link between the broadcasting services.

The Secretariat would circulate a questionnaire to obtain information about the types of songs that members may be able to contribute.

The songs would be supplied by members, preferably as tape recordings, in their original form, with English translations added. Each country would supply two or three of its most popular songs.



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AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMMISSION,

BROADCAST HOUSE,

145 ELIZABETH STREET,

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

ABU SECRETARIAT

EXCHANGE OF SHORT FILMS ON FARMING

P/19

In this exchange, which has been in operation for about 3 years, the ABU members taking part send to each other, once in each 3 months, short films about farming or farming life in their own countries. It was originally intended that members should be able to make, from the contributions they receive, magazine programmes that would give their audiences an interesting account of farming activities in various parts of the ABU region.

There have been problems about this exchange from the beginning and we do not know of any case where a member has in fact been able to make a series of programmes of the magazine type from the films it has received. Problems have included the fact that some of the participating members did not contribute films or did not contribute them at the right time; the film supplied in some cases was of poor technical quality and some members said they could not use films received because the subjects were of no interest to their audiences. The Secretariat has given much time and effort to try to overcome these problems but the results have not been very encouraging.

At the Programme Committee meeting in 1968 it was suggested that one of the participating members might write to the others to try to obtain information which could be used in improving the exchange. The NZBC agreed to undertake this task and it later sent a questionnaire to the other 5 members which were still taking part (ABC, AIR, NHK, RTH, and UAROT).

Attached is a summary, supplied by the NZBC, of the replies received from the participants. This summary is being drawn to the attention of the Programme Committee because it appears that the exchange is not at present of much value to the participants and it should therefore be either altered or abandoned.

The main points in the replies to the questionnaire appear to be:

- (a) In each 'round' of the exchange, each participant sends to each of the others taking part a print of a short film, the cost of prints and airfreight being paid by the senders. The majority of the members taking part are using none, or very few, of the films received. Thus they are achieving very little for the costs involved.

- (b) The reasons for this appear to be that
- (i) Members taking part have different ideas about the type of films they want: some want only films that would be of immediate practical value to farmers in their own countries, while others would accept films that show farming life in other countries without being instructional.
 - (ii) Because of the great differences in the types of agriculture in various parts of the ABU region, some of the films received are about rural industries that do not exist in the receiving countries and therefore they have no instructional value in the receiving country.
 - (iii) Information sent with the films is often inadequate, so that the receiving organisations are not able to explain the films, in their own languages, to their own audiences. It appears that the participants supply films originally produced for their own programmes but do not always provide enough background information for the films to be understood in other countries.

In view of the great differences in rural industries in various parts of the ABU region, it seems that there would always be difficulties about selecting subjects that would be of interest to most of the other countries. This applies particularly in cases where the receiving organisation wants instructional films, containing information that would be relevant to the work of farmers in its own country.

The Programme Committee may consider that the exchange should be continued but should be altered, in the hope of making it more useful. One possibility is that the number of exchanges could be reduced and the general subject for each exchange could be agreed on in advance, so that all the participants would supply film on the selected subject. For example, junior farmer activities are of interest in most countries and if all the participants were to supply a short film on junior farmer work in their own countries the contributions might be of value to all concerned. There are no doubt a number of other subjects of this kind that would be of interest to all the countries concerned. If the Programme Committee thinks that this type of exchange should be tried out, it would be necessary for the Committee to select the subject or subjects for the coming year.

ABU members which have TV services for farmers are specially requested to pass on this report to the members of their staff who are responsible for their farm programmes, so that their delegates to the Programme Committee can be fully briefed before coming to the Committee meeting.



ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

PROGRAMME AND ENGINEERING COMMITTEE MEETINGS, SYDNEY 1969



G.P.O. BOX 487, SYDNEY 2001

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AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMMISSION,

BROADCAST HOUSE,

145 ELIZABETH STREET,

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation

P/20

EXCHANGE OF SHORT FILMS ON FARMING

RESPONSES TO QUESTIONNAIRE ORIGINATED BY NZBC

Question 1

For what purpose are items mainly required? (e.g. basic instruction, general information, advanced instruction.)

ABC: "New farming ideas, machinery and scientific advances. New pastures and crops. Improved livestock and management. (Advanced instruction and general information.)"

NHK: "We prefer items delightfully introducing the land, people and products of the country concerned through portrayal of rural life and functions. Those introducing drastic inventions of new techniques or new researches in farming would also be of interest to us."

Comment: "The majority of the contributions being supplied to this exchange concern subjects dealing with production techniques of farm products. We find films of such contents of little use as farming techniques of other countries differ greatly from those of Japan. This would not apply in the case of a very spectacular farm technique development."

NZBC: "General information and advanced instruction. General information mainly, as most material seen so far has limited application in New Zealand."

RTH: "(a) Advanced instruction: (b) basic instruction
(c) general information."

UAR: "Introduction of new techniques in agriculture and animal breeding."

Summary:

General impression is that descriptive material of ordinary techniques is not required; most indicate the basic requirement is for material for advanced instruction, particularly that showing radical technical developments.

Question 2

What type of items are most useful? (e.g. general, specific, practical demonstrations etc.)

ABC: "Practical, well filmed and scripted items, together with films of general interest."

NHK: "Fresh and original items that may be used in our programmes to introduce rural topics abroad."

Comment: "Contributions which we wish to receive and which we could use in our farm broadcasts would be those depicting some aspect of the life of the farmers or fishermen of the originating country. There are some contributions which met our requirement in this regard, but we find there is a lack of background information in the texts of the contributions concerned. We feel that most texts are merely a translation of the text used for the domestic broadcasts of the originating organisation and they do not contain enough information to explain to our audience the contents of the films supplied."

NZBC: "Specific items about techniques that can be applied in New Zealand minus the commercial implications."

RTH: "(a) Practical demonstrations; (b) specific; (c) general."

UARTO: "Practical demonstrations."

Summary:

Practical demonstrations are strongly favoured, although there is some indication that they must have relevance for the recipient country.

Question 3

Please list broad subjects of interest (e.g. farm management, dairy farming, soil conservation etc.)

ABC: "The whole range of farming, management and agricultural science. as long as it is modern and applicable to Australian conditions."

NHK: "Items that may be used in introducing to our TV audience the farming conditions overseas (e.g. current state of production and distribution of farm products), the rural life abroad (e.g. functions and recreations). Various systematic activities (e.g. 4-H Club, movements for improvements in farming and in farmers' life.)"

Comment: "For the reasons mentioned above, we have found it impossible to use any of the contributions we have received during the past 6 months."

NZBC: "Breeds and breeding techniques, stock management, feed conservation, horticulture, artificial fertilisers."

RTH: "(a) farm management; (b) soil conservation; (c) dairy farming."

UARTO: "Soil conservation. Water balance - new methods of irrigation."

Question 4

Please list specific topics of interest (e.g. shearing techniques, crop harvesting etc.)

AFC: "Australia's interests cover all facets of Agricultural and Livestock production - provided that the techniques are up to date by Australian standards. Farm machinery is of special interest."

NHK: "Same as answer to Question 3."

Comment: "If future contributions met our requirements in contents and if background information is fully supplied so that the contents would be fully understandable to our audience, we are in a position to make use of the contributions we receive."

NZBC: "Harvesting techniques, new machinery, feeding techniques, indoor housing, intensive cropping, plant breeding."

RTH: "Crop Harvesting."

UARTO: "Crop Harvesting - agricultural mechanisation."

Summary:

There may be some value in distributing the responses to Questions 3 and 4 to participating organisations.

Question 5

Please specify number of items from other organisations used in last 6 months.

ABC: 1-radio controlled, electrified dog collar

NHK: 0

NZBC: 3-freeze branding; overseas inventor; overseas machinery.

RTH: (18) "At least 3 items each month".

UARTO: 5 - sheep; sugar cane; fences; grapes; poultry.

Question 6

Comments:

ABC: "The one item used, from New Zealand, was ideal in that it fitted all requirements stated above - i.e. it was a new development and has application to the training of sheep dogs in Australia. The item was also an ideal length i.e. about 4½ minutes."

- NHK: "While a number of films exchanged under the ABU project have been found to be of high quality, we have been occasionally obliged to give up using them, because of the fact that the scripts accompanying the films (which scripts appeared to be a direct translation from the text used in their domestic broadcasts) were lacking in background information that is indispensable for our viewers. In order to ensure better use of the films we receive under the exchange project, we wish to ask the member organisations to supply us with more detailed scripts. (Telecasts of foreign films without an accurate script are feared to cause misunderstanding.) Regarding technical quality of the films, we find that contributions from a few members are over-exposed or contain scratches."
- NZBC: "A good number of ABU items are directed at small specialised groups and often solid commercial content. Items of general nature usually contain basic information of limited value. Items that contain valuable new information are rare and are often orientated for the original audience to such a degree that severe editing is required before they can be screened here."
- RTH: "It would be an ideal if the film sent to RTH could be accompanied with an international sound track. Appropriate sounds are needed, because the film, being shown to a non-English speaking audience, has to be dubbed in Thai."
- UARTO: "Subjects best appreciated by the farmers in UAR, are those directed originally to the average farmer and not to the academic experts in agriculture and animal breeding. They identify easily with a farmer like themselves performing some new method in a simple way."

Questionnaires signed by:

- ABC: Mr. G. White, Director, Rural Broadcasts
- NHK: Mr. Morio Tateno, Director, Overseas Broadcasting Dept.
- NZBC: Mr. F. Barnes, Supervisor of Rural Broadcasts.
- RTH: Mrs. Somchit Siddhichai, ABU Liaison Officer for RTH
- UARTO: Mr. Hamada Abdel Wahab, Controller of Rural Programmes



ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AUCKLAND 1969



TELEPHONE: 48-200

CABLES: BROADSERV.


NEW ZEALAND BROADCASTING CORPORATION

P.O. BOX 98, WELLINGTON.

NEW ZEALAND.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE:.....

10 September 1969

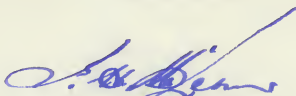
Mr James A. Fellows, 
Director, Office of Research and Development
and ABU Liaison Officer,
National Association of Educational Broadcasters,
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20036, U.S.A.

Dear Mr Fellows,

As you will know, the Official Opening of the Sixth General Assembly of the Asian Broadcasting Union will take place in Auckland on Tuesday 21 October. The opening ceremony will be filmed, and news clips will be available to ABU members, both from VISNEWS and direct from the NZBC.

I should be grateful if you would let me know if your organisation wishes to order copies of the film, either through VISNEWS or direct from the NZBC, and to whom the film should be addressed.

Yours sincerely,



I. H. McLean

Conference Coordinator.

ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION (A. B. U.)

COPY

YOSHINORI MAEDA
PRESIDENT

18 August 1969

**FOR YOUR INFORMATION AS
ABU LIAISON OFFICER**

Dear Member,

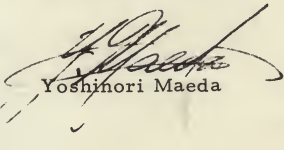
In accordance with the responsibilities given to me, as President of the ABU, in Article 10, Clause 1 of the ABU Statutes, I am attaching the agenda for the Sixth General Assembly of our Union, to be held in Auckland on 21-24 October 1969, and also for our Programme and Engineering Committees which will meet in Sydney on 14-16 October 1969.

I feel sure you will agree with me that the agenda indicates that these will be interesting meetings which should lead to further valuable developments in the activities of the ABU. I will look forward with much pleasure to the contributions which, in the co-operative spirit which has marked earlier ABU conferences, the delegates will make to the work that lies before us in October.

The next step in the preparation for the meetings in Auckland and Sydney is the completion of the documents for use during these meetings. I am attaching for easy reference, a further copy of the schedule and I would like to emphasise the point made by our Secretary-General, in writing to members recently, that any of our full or associate members may contribute reports on any of the agenda items.

In the case of the Engineering Committee, for example, three of our members have so far supplied information about the reports they will be submitting under the main agenda items and these are shown, for the information of other members, as sub-heading in the agenda. I hope other members will also be presenting reports for use by the Committee during its meeting and that, similarly, members will contribute documents relating to other sections of the agenda.

Yours sincerely,


Yoshinori Maeda

Prof. William G. Harley
President
National Association of Educational
Broadcasters
Washington D.C., 20036
U. S. A.

Enclosures



SIXTH ABU GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AUCKLAND

21-24 OCTOBER, 1969

AGENDA

1. Confirmation of Minutes
2. Elections to the Administrative Council
3. Membership
4. Agenda
5. Working Procedure of the Sixth General Assembly
6. Committees
(Appointment of Committees of Sixth General Assembly and election of Chairmen and Rapporteurs)
7. The Administrative Council
 - (a) Reports from Programme and Engineering Committees and Council's recommendations thereon
 - (b) Report on ABU Activities outside Programme and Engineering Fields
 - (c) ABU Budget for 1969/70
 - (d) Value of Units of Subscription and Contribution
 - (e) Confirmation of Decisions of Administrative Council
 - (f) Any other submissions from Administrative Council
8. Report from the Secretary-General
9. Financial Report for 1968/69
10. Report of the Auditor on the Accounts for 1968/69
11. Grants from other organisations:
 - (a) Ford Foundation
 - (b) Edward E. Ford Foundation
12. Appointment of Auditor or Auditors for 1969/70
13. Special Topic for Sixth General Assembly: Commercial Radio and Television
14. Date and Place of 1970 General Assembly.



PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

SYDNEY

14-16 OCTOBER, 1969

AGENDA

1. PROGRESS REPORT on decisions of the General Assembly and the Administrative Council
 - (a) Joint Production of Educational Films for Children
 - (b) Seminar for News Editors
 - (c) Assistance to Members regarding Olympic Games and other Major Sporting Events (Including 1972 Olympic Games in Munich and Sapporo)
 - (d) Annual Programme about the ABU
 - (e) ✓ Asian Mass Communications Research and Information Centre
 - (f) Competitions for Young Farmers
 - (g) Japan World Exposition, Osaka, 1970
 - (h) Assistance to Members regarding the Supply of Newsfilm
 - (i) Chinese Language Radio Programme Competition
 - (j) ✓ NHK Library of Educational Films
 - (k) ✓ Programme Exchanges
 - (i) Catalogue of Representative Ethnic Music
 - (ii) Radio Festival of Folk Music
 - (iii) Exchange of Interlude Films
 - (iv) ABU Magazine
 - (v) ABU Magazine in Radio
 - (vi) Short Films on Farming
 - (vii) Technical Specifications etc. for Films and Tapes used in Exchanges
 - (l) Exchanges of Information
 - (i) Exchange of Publications
 - (ii) National Days of the Countries of Members
 - (iii) Exchange of Information on External Broadcasts
 - (iv) IFTC Questionnaire on Representation of Violence in Television
 - (m) ABU Prize

2. The Work and Functions of the ABU Programme Committee
3. ABU Policy concerning Programme Exchanges
 - (a) Radio
 - (b) Television
4. ABU Publications in relation to the Work of the Programme Committee
5. Space Communication
 - (a) Studies of Pressing Questions in the Field of Satellite Transmissions, particularly: (NHK)
 - (i) Matters concerning Tariffs, Sharing of Costs and Procedures
 - (ii) Survey of Facilities etc. for Satellite Transmissions
6. ✓ Fourth EBU International Educational Broadcasting Conference
7. Programmes for Children (excluding Services to Schools)
8. "Melodies of Asia" (NHK)
9. Programme Aspects of Commercial Broadcasting
 - (a) Programme and Advertising Standards (FACB)
 - (b) Writing and Production of Radio Commercials (FACB)
 - (c) Audience Research (FACB)
 - (d) Sponsored Programmes (FACB)
 - (e) Programming for Commercial Services (FACB)
 - (f) Advertising Rate Structures (FACB)
 - (g) Accreditation of Advertising Agencies (FACB)



ENGINEERING COMMITTEE

SYDNEY

14-16 OCTOBER, 1969

AGENDA

1. REVIEW OF PROGRESS on decisions of the General Assembly and the Administrative Council:
 - (a) Space Communication
 - (i) Research and Developments on Experimental Satellite (NHK)
 - (ii) Technical Problems on Satellite Transmissions (NHK)
 - (b) Study Group 1: Medium Frequency Broadcasting
 - (c) Study Group 4: Implementation of Recommendations
 - (d) Study Group 5: Implementation of Recommendations
 - (e) Low Cost Television Receivers
 - (i) Suggestions on Low Cost Television Receivers (NHK)
 - (f) Technical Training
 - (i) Technical Training for Overseas Trainees at NHK Central Training Institute (NHK)
 - (g) Exchange of Information on Transmitters
 - (h) ABU Technical Review
 - (i) Any other matters arising from earlier ABU meetings
2. The Work and Functions of the ABU Engineering Committee
3. Review of Developments in Broadcasting Services in the Countries of Members
 - (a) Review of Developments in Broadcasting Services in Australia (ABC)
 - (b) Review of Developments in Broadcasting Services in Japan. (NHK)
 - (c) Re-organisation of Technical Operations in ABC (ABC)

4. Standards

- (a) Development of a Colour Television Standard for Australia (ABC)

5. Exchanges of Technical Information

- (a) Experimental Tests with Orthogonal Transmissions (ABC)
- (b) Influence of Reception Environment on MF Sky Wave Field Strength (ABC)
- (c) Experiments in Bilingual Television Broadcasting in Japan (NHK)
- (d) Two Language TV Transmission (AIR)
- (e) Medium Frequency Sky Wave Service (AIR)
- (f) The Use of Cassette Recorder for Recording Outside Broadcast Programmes (AIR) *

6. New Equipment and Techniques

- (a) A Simple Preview/Edit Controller Unit for Videotape Operations (ABC)
- (b) A Telephone Connector Unit for Recording or Broadcasting (ABC)
- (c) A Sequential Audio Switching Unit for Monitoring Multiple Radio Network Outputs (ABC)
- (d) Radio Studios for One-man Operation (ABC)
- (e) A Simple Vidicon Camera Optical Standards Converter for Monochrome Television (ABC)
- (f) A Mobile One-Camera Videotape Recorder Unit (ABC)
- (g) Low-power Television Translator Using Integrated Circuits (NHK)
- (h) Gadget for Rapid Testing of Studios (AIR)

* This topic has been suggested by All India Radio for discussion and for eliciting information on the subject from other broadcasting organisations.



ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

APPENDIX B

SCHEDULE FOR PREPARATION OF AGENDA AND DOCUMENTS FOR ABU SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND 1969 MEETINGS OF ABU PROGRAMME AND ENGINEERING COMMITTEES

AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY - OCTOBER 1969

AGENDA

DOCUMENTS

Early July 1969 A *Preliminary List* of agenda items for the General Assembly and for the Committee meetings will be sent to all ABU members by the Secretary-General, e.g. agenda items required by the ABU Statutes, matters arising from decisions of earlier ABU meetings, etc.

29 July 1969 Members will send to the ABU offices in Tokyo and Sydney any agenda items they wish to add to the preliminary list. Each agenda item proposed by members must be accompanied by a short summary of the proposal the member concerned wishes to have considered.

5 August, 1969 Agenda items proposed by members must reach Tokyo and Sydney, as required by Clause 3 of Article 10 of the ABU Statutes, which states that such items must reach the Secretariat 11 weeks before the General Assembly.

19 August 1969 The Agenda to be issued by the President of the ABU from Tokyo.

26 August 1969 The Agenda should reach all ABU members by this date, in accordance with the requirement of the ABU Statutes that the agenda for the General Assembly must reach members 8 weeks before the meeting.

3 September 1969

10 September 1969

14-16 October 1969 Meetings of ABU Programme and Engineering Committees in Sydney

21-24 October 1969 ABU Sixth General Assembly in Auckland.

Members are requested, at this stage, to begin preparing reports on any agenda items they have proposed for inclusion in the agenda for the General Assembly or for the meetings of the Programme and Engineering Committees. For example, if a member has proposed that the Programme Committee should consider a new programme exchange, the member should prepare a report stating the type of programme material that might be exchanged, whether exchange might be arranged once or a number of times, etc.

All these reports should be sent to the *Secretary-General's office* in Sydney.

Members should prepare reports on any other agenda items (e.g. agenda items proposed by other members) on which they wish to offer comments or suggestions for discussion by the General Assembly or the Committees.

These reports should be sent to the *Secretary-General's office* in Sydney.

All reports provided by members for discussion at the General Assembly or Committee meetings, should be sent by members to the *Secretary-General's office* in Sydney not later than this date.

All reports provided by members must reach The Secretary-General's office in Sydney not later than this date.

October 4, 1968

Director General
All India Radio
New Delhi, India

Dear Sir:

With reference to your cable, NAEB will not be sending a representative to the General Assembly of ABU this year.

I reported this to Sir Charles Moses several months ago, indicating that we would be unable to attend because the dates of the ABU meeting coincide exactly with those of NAEB's national convention here in Washington. Regretably, therefore, we will be unable to send a delegation to the General Assembly.

It is to be hoped that in future years this coincidence of dates will not reoccur and that NAEB will be able to participate actively as an Associate Member of ABU.

Sincerely yours,

William G. Harley

WGH:lm

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message
unless its deferred char-
acter is indicated by the
proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International
Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

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VIA WUI CABLES 42 28 2115 INDIA GOVT

ETAT JAMES FELLOWS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTERS

1346 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON(DC)

REFERENCE OUR LETTER NINTH SEPTEMBER PRESUME YOUR ASSOCIATION

PARTICIPATING FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY ABU KINDLY EXPEDITE PARTICULARS

PARTICIPATING DELEGATES AND THEIR PHOTOGRAPHS BIOGRAPHICAM

DATA AND REQUIREMENT HOTEL ACCOMMODATION AIRGENERAL NEW DELHI

(1346).

ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION (A. B. U.)

YOSHINORI MAEDA
PRESIDENT

10 September 1968

Dear Member,


Some time ago our Secretary-General sent to all ABU members a preliminary list of agenda items for the ABU meetings that are to be held in New Delhi next November. This list included the subjects that will in any case need to be discussed, such as projects already in progress, and members were invited to submit any additional proposals which they might have to discuss.

It is now my responsibility, as the President of the ABU and in accordance with the requirements of the ABU Statutes, to send to members the completed agenda for the meeting, copies of which are attached. It will be noted that the agenda is divided into three sections, relating to the Programme and Engineering Committees and the General Assembly, because, as previously explained, the two Committees will meet before the General Assembly. However, the reports and recommendations of the Programme and Engineering Committees will of course be submitted to the General Assembly for adoption as has been the case in the past.

I am also attaching copies of a schedule which draws attention to the need for members to send to the host organisation for the meetings, All India Radio, as soon as possible, any documents they may wish to contribute for use during the meetings. I would like to emphasise that all full and associate members are invited to contribute documents on any of the agenda items which they consider would be of assistance to members in discussing these subjects. In the case of the Engineering Committee, for example, members may contribute reports under any of the broad headings included in the agenda.

I also wish to mention particularly the special topic for the Fifth General Assembly, which has been given the short title, Functional Literacy, in the agenda. As members already know, the discussions on this subject will be concerned with the contribution which radio and television can make to the efforts being made in all parts of the world to reduce illiteracy. In particular, it will be concerned with the new approach to literacy teaching in which such teaching is closely related to national plans for economic and social development, so that those who are newly literate can make a full contribution to the development of their own countries. I know that many of the ABU's members are already involved in the struggle against illiteracy in their own countries and I hope that these members will be prepared to contribute to our work on this important topic, either by supplying written reports or through their contributions to our discussions.

Yours sincerely,


Yoshinori Maeda



ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

NHK Building, Uchisaiwai-cho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Tokyo Secretariat

Cable address: ABUNI TOKYO

SCHEDULE FOR PREPARATION OF DOCUMENTS FOR MEETINGS OF PROGRAMME AND ENGINEERING COMMITTEES AND THE FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

New Delhi - November 1968

10 Sept. 1968 Agenda issued by
President of the ABU
to all members.

Members are invited to prepare reports, for use during the Programme and Engineering Committee meetings or the General Assembly, on:

18 Sept. 1968 Agenda should reach
all members by this
date, in accordance
with the requirements
of the Statutes.

- (a) Agenda items which they have proposed for discussion
- (b) Any other agenda items on which they may wish to offer comments or recommendations for consideration during the meetings.

These reports should be sent as soon as possible to:

Mr. P.C. Chatterji
Director of Liaison
All India Radio
Broadcasting House
Parliament Street
NEW DELHI - 1, India.

4 October 1968

ALL reports to be provided by members, for discussion by the Programme and Engineering Committees and the General Assembly, should be sent to All India Radio, at the address given above, not later than this date.

11 October 1968

ALL reports to be provided by members must reach All India Radio not later than this date.



ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

New Delhi, 13 to 23 November 1968

AGENDA FOR PROGRAMME AND ENGINEERING COMMITTEES AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROGRAMME COMMITTEE (13 to 15 November 1968)

1. REVIEW OF PROGRESS on decisions of Fourth General Assembly and decisions of the Administrative Council:
 - (a) Space Communication:
 - (i) UNESCO Conference on Space Communication
 - (ii) ABU Study Group on Space Communication
 - (b) Assistance to Members in the Field of Copyright
 - (c) Joint Production of Educational Films for Children
 - (d) Exchanges of Information:
 - (i) Programme Structure of Member Organisations
 - (ii) Programme Policies of Members
 - (iii) Names of Countries and Pronunciation of Place Names
 - (iv) Exchanges of Information on Commercial Broadcasting
 - (v) Exchanges of Printed Matter on Broadcasting
 - (e) Programme Exchanges:
 - (i) Catalogue of Representative Ethnic Music
 - (ii) Radio Festival of Folk Music
 - (iii) Exchange of Interlude Films
 - (iv) ABU Magazine
 - (v) Short Films on Farming
 - (vi) Films on Native Animals, Birds and Plants
 - (vii) Radio Programmes Designed to Promote International Understanding
 - (viii) Technical Specifications etc. for Films and Tapes used in Exchanges
 - (ix) Distribution of Information and Programmes among Members
 - (f) ABU Prize
 - (g) Farm Broadcasting Activities
 - (h) Library of Educational Films

- (i) Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
 - (j) Seminar for News Editors
 - (k) Training and Other Projects related to Programmes in Chinese
2. ASSISTANCE TO MEMBERS CONCERNING OLYMPIC GAMES OR OTHER MAJOR SPORTING EVENTS
3. LISTENER RESEARCH: (UARBO)
- (a) The ever-growing need for scientific audience research in achieving the objectives of broadcasting organisations and enabling them to contribute fully to social progress
 - (b) Some recent trends in audience research methods
 - (c) Practical problems requiring solutions
 - (d) The need for exchanges of information in the field of audience research
 - (e) Joint activities in research projects
4. RESEARCH IN THE USE AND IMPACT OF RADIO AND TELEVISION (AIR)
5. RADIO AND TELEVISION IN THE SATELLITE AGE (AIR)
6. BROADCASTING FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AND MUTUAL APPRECIATION OF CULTURES (AIR)
7. BROADCASTING FOR SMALL COMMUNITIES IN REMOTE AREAS (AIR)
8. RADIO AND TELEVISION SUPPORT FOR FAMILY PLANNING PROJECTS (AIR)
9. TELEVISION NEWSFILMS AND LOW BUDGET DOCUMENTARIES (AIR)
10. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ASIAN NEWS AGENCY FOR TELEVISION (AIR)
11. OPERATIONAL PRACTICE AND STAFFING PATTERN IN A SMALL TELEVISION STATION (AIR)
12. TELEVISION STUDIO FACILITIES OF AIR, NEW DELHI (AIR)

ENGINEERING COMMITTEE

(13 - 15 November, 1968)

1. REVIEW OF PROGRESS on decisions of Fourth General Assembly and decisions of the Administrative Council:
 - (a) Space Communication
 - (b) Study Group 1: Medium Frequency Broadcasting
 - (i) Report of Study Group
 - (ii) Measurement of Signals from Distant Medium Frequency Transmitters
 - (c) Study Group 2: Training
 - (d) Study Group 4: Standard Leaders for Videotape Recordings
 - (e) Study Group 5: Film Densities and Associated Characteristics
 - (f) Low Cost Television Receivers
 - (g) Exchanges of Information on Transmitters
 - (h) Any other matters arising from the Fourth General Assembly
2. REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN BROADCASTING SERVICES IN THE COUNTRIES OF MEMBERS
 - (a) Review of Development in Broadcasting Services in New Zealand (NZBC)
3. STANDARDS
4. EXCHANGES IN TECHNICAL INFORMATION
 - (a) Review of C.C.I.R. Activities of Interest to ABU Members
 - (b) Use of High Speed Tape Duplicators for Simultaneous Broadcasting of Pre-recorded Programmes from Several Stations (AIR)
 - (c) Quality checking of Broadcast Programmes (AIR)
 - (d) Programme Clarity in Shortwave Broadcasts (AIR)
5. NEW EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES
 - (a) Development of Solid State Noise Measuring set for Vision Equipment (NZBC)
 - (b) Development of Television Studio Technical Facilities in New Zealand (NZBC)
 - (c) Development of 100 Watt Medium Frequency Broadcast Transmitter (NZBC)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(20 to 23 November 1968)

1. MINUTES

Confirmation of minutes of Closing Plenary Session of Fourth General Assembly

2. ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Election of ABU members to the Administrative Council in terms of Article 7, Clause 3, of the ABU Statutes

3. VICE-PRESIDENT

Election of one Vice-President in terms of Article 8 of the ABU Statutes

4. MEMBERSHIP

Consideration of applications for membership

5. AGENDA

Approval, if necessary, of the inclusion of items in the agenda under Article 10, Clauses 2 and 3, of the Statutes

6. WORKING PROCEDURE OF THE FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

7. COMMITTEES

- (a) Report of the Programme Committee
- (b) Report of the Engineering Committee
- (c) Appointment of Chairmen of Committees

8. SUBMISSIONS FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

- (a) Review of Progress on decisions of Fourth General Assembly and decisions of the Administrative Council:
 - (i) The Ford Foundation
 - (ii) Staff Training Projects:
 - (i) Broadcasting Training Institute
 - (ii) Training Courses arranged by Members
 - (iii) Australian Commercial Broadcasting Fellowship
 - (iv) The Thomson Foundation
 - (iii) Affiliation with UNESCO
 - (iv) Assistance to Members making Applications for Aid
 - (v) ABU Handbook

- (vi) Exchanges of Information:
 - (i) Names and Positions of Senior Staff Members
 - (ii) Administrative Structure of Member Organisations
 - (vii) Assistance to Members whose Broadcasting Facilities have been Damaged
 - (b) Recommendations on Reports of Programme and Engineering Committees
 - (c) ABU Budget for 1968/69
 - (d) Value of Units of Subscription and Contribution
 - (e) Confirmation of decisions made by the Administrative Council
 - (f) Any other submissions from the Administrative Council
9. REPORT FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
10. FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 1967/68
11. REPORT OF THE AUDITOR ON THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1967/68
12. APPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR OR AUDITORS FOR 1968/69
13. SPECIAL TOPIC : FUNCTIONAL LITERACY
14. DATE AND PLACE OF 1969 GENERAL ASSEMBLY

July 16, 1968

Sir Charles Moses
Secretary-General
Asian Broadcasting Union
Box 3636 G.P.O.
Sydney, Australia

Dear Sir Charles:

First let me begin by apologizing for my neglect of correspondence from the Asian Broadcasting Union. Partly this is due, as you suggest, to the fact that we have been fairly busy, but also it has been due, I suspect, in some measure to my feeling that until we had paid our dues we weren't really full-fledged members and I felt a little guilty about it.

I'm designating as ABU's Liaison Officer for routine contacts Mr. James Fellows, of our staff. Correspondence should be sent to him at the above address.

As Technical Liaison Officer I am appointing Mr. William Kessler, who serves as a consultant engineer on all of our foreign projects. His address is 3857 West University Avenue, Gainesville, Florida.

Again this year, unfortunately, I will be ~~forced~~ to forego the pleasure of attending the ABU's general assembly, because it is so close to our own National Convention, November 19 - 22. Some year I hope that the ABU meeting may be in a month other than November so that I will be able to attend.

In the meantime, I will be in Tokyo as one of the judges for the Hapan Prize. I will be there from October 26th to November 5th. If you happen to be in Tokyo then, Jewel and I would love to see you again.

Cordially yours,

William G. Harley

WGH/bp

ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
BOX 3636 G.P.O., SYDNEY
CABLE ADDRESS: ASBUN, SYDNEY

19th June 1968

Dear Prof. Harley,

We have been advised by the ABU's bank in Sydney that an amount of \$US666.66 had been paid into the ABU's account by NAEB, this payment representing your organisation's contribution to the ABU for 1967/68.

I would like to thank you sincerely for having made arrangements for this remittance. I am very glad that this matter has been cleared up before the end of the ABU's present financial year.

While I fully understand that events at home are occupying your full attention at present, we would be very grateful if you could find time to nominate from your staff an ABU Liaison Officer and ABU Technical Liaison Officer, as suggested in earlier correspondence.

The ABU Liaison Officers nominated by each of our members are responsible for dealing with the more routine types of ABU correspondence and also provide a point of contact among members. The ABU Technical Liaison Officers carry out a similar function in the engineering field. If we had the names and addresses of two members of your staff who could accept these responsibilities, we could save your time by sending to you only the more important correspondence.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Charles Moses'.

CHARLES MOSES
Secretary-General

Professor William G. Harley,
President,
National Association of Educational Broadcasters,
1346 Connecticut Avenue N.W.,
WASHINGTON D.C. 20036,
U.S.A.

Frank
FYI
Return to Bill Huxley
July 15, 1968

ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

BOX 3636, G.P.O.,

SYDNEY.

CABLE ADDRESS: ASSUN. SYDNEY

TO: ABU MEMBERS

U.N. CONFERENCE ON THE EXPLORATION AND PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

As members will know, the General Assembly of the U.N. in 1966 decided to arrange a Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to examine "the practical benefits of space programmes on the basis of scientific and technical achievements, and the opportunities available to non-space Powers for international co-operation in space activities, with special reference to the needs of the developing countries".

This Conference is to be held in Vienna on 14 to 27 August 1968. It will be concerned with all the practical uses of space research which can now be foreseen including broadcasting and communications services, meteorology, navigation aids etc. Special attention will be given to means by which the results of space research can be of practical use to the developing countries, particularly in education and training projects.

As a preliminary to the Conference, the U.N. has published a booklet entitled "Space Research and Technology: Benefits to Developing Countries". Copies of this booklet have been widely distributed but copies of the chapters on Communications and on Education and Training are attached for easy reference. The chapter on Education and Training should be of special interest to many of the ABU's members.

The Governments of ABU members will already have been invited to send delegations to this Conference and it is hoped that a considerable number of them have been able to accept. My purpose in writing to members now is to draw attention to the desirability of the interests of broadcasting organisations being adequately represented in the delegations. There is a natural tendency for the telecommunications authorities - those concerned with telephone and other similar services - to be regarded as being the appropriate body to be concerned with space communication and, consequently, there is a danger that the needs and interests of broadcasters may be overlooked.

If your country is to be represented at the Conference, it would be valuable for a member of the broadcasting staff to be included in the delegation. If this is not practicable, we hope that your organisation will make contact with the delegates from your country, with the aim of making sure that they will give attention to the discussions on the use of space communication for broadcasting and that the needs of broadcasters are adequately represented.

I would also like to remind members that the Director of the U.N. Radio and Visual Services Division, Mr Jean d'Arcy, has recently written to ABU members about radio and television programme coverages of the Conference. ABU members interested in sending a member of their own staff to cover the Conference should get in touch with the Information Service, UNIDO, P.O. Box 707, Vienna, Austria. The U.N. staff will be providing a coverage on shortwave radio and on television and film: members wishing to use these services should also make contact with UNIDO at the Vienna address.

Charles Moses
CHARLES MOSES
Secretary-General

15th July 1968

Chapter I. Communications

The need for communications satellites developed out of the rapidly growing need all over the world for real-time communications over long distances. The basic attraction of communications satellites is their ability to view large segments of the earth, thereby permitting point-to-point communications over large distances.

In addition, the cost of a satellite link is to all intents and purposes constant with distance, while the cost of ground links varies directly with distance. As a result, the communications satellite system becomes more and more competitive with ground-based communications systems as the cost of satellite links goes down.

Thus the satellite is already the least expensive way of sending a moderate number of trunk messages over distances of 1,500 miles or more; and it is already possible to envision a system in which this economic break-even point would come at distances of 100 miles or less for even a single channel.

This means that, in the not-too-distant future, satellite communications between single users can be expected to become commonplace, particularly if high total capacity and simple access to satellites could be provided. In this event, a major increase in the flow of information across the face of the globe would result, leading to enormous economic and social changes, particularly in the developing nations.

It might be useful to note that communications satellites are usually divided into three classes: point-to-point, broadcasting, and distribution satellites.

The *point-to-point* satellite is intended for point-to-point communications, and is able to handle all kinds of traffic—telephone, telegraph, facsimile, data transmissions, exchange of radio and television programmes, etc. To minimize the power requirements for such satellites, large and sophisticated receiving terminals are generally required on earth. These satellites are actually only an extension of existing radio relay systems technology, and only one new facility is provided—intercontinental transmission of television programmes. Aside from that, they only broaden, although on an enormous scale, the facilities offered by earth-bound radio communication systems and underground or submarine cables.

This type of satellite has been the subject of considerable study and experimentation, and reached the operational stage in the United States' Early Bird and the Soviet Union's Molniya satellites.

Satellites which are capable of transmitting radio and television programmes directly to home receivers are called *broadcasting satellites*. In other words, they would be used to beam a signal directly to radio or television sets of the conventional variety, although the sets might require special antennas or pre-amplifier systems. This would mean that the satellites would have to be capable of transmitting a very loud signal, which would significantly increase power requirements.

Between these two extremes lie a large number of possible satellites of medium

size and power which are capable of transmitting to ground terminals of medium size and sophistication. These are called *distribution satellites* and could be used for distributing programmes directly to conventional transmitting stations on earth, which would then re-transmit them to home listeners; or to antenna receiver terminals of moderate sophistication, size and cost, which would deliver programmes to the listener either by wire or by strictly local transmission through low-powered repeater systems.

The basic problem of broadcasting satellites today is power, i.e., they must have enough power to produce a signal which will reach the earth with sufficient strength to be picked up by home receivers.

The power requirements for such satellites range from a few hundred watts to a few hundred megawatts, depending on the type of service (sound broadcasting or television), the frequency range employed, and the kind of modulation (amplitude or frequency). In the light of expected progress, direct broadcasting from satellites to home receivers might be possible in perhaps seven or eight years, which is a fairly long time.

This time scale led to consideration of an interim distribution satellite which might be able to provide more limited service but would require less power. Many varieties of distribution satellites are possible, depending on the type of service required and the degree of sophistication, and hence cost, of the antennas which would be necessary. A distribution satellite which could be used for FM radio broadcasts, as an example, could be built in about three years, once a decision was made to go ahead with its construction.

For the developing nations, the distribution satellite offers a good alternative to the establishment of extensive (and expensive) ground communications systems utilizing radio relays or co-axial cables. Installation of such a system could take as long as a decade or more, while a distribution satellite with a television channel and several associated voice channels could be available in a much shorter time.

However, it is the point-to-point communications satellite which today has the greatest potential for the developing nations, since point-to-point systems are already in operation. Point-to-point satellites are already being used to transmit television and radio programmes of great timeliness and urgency from continent to continent, and, as more and more of them come into being, several other important things can be expected to happen.

For one thing, the number of available telephone and telegraph channels will grow very rapidly. This growth can be expected to cut the cost of long-distance communications to a considerable degree, and it should lessen the differentiation of tolls by distance. It may even be possible to look forward to the day when there will be only a single rate for calls made to any point on earth.

Faësimile transmissions over long distances will also be encouraged by point-to-point communications satellite systems. It has frequently been pointed out that, if it should prove economically feasible, a single satellite could handle all of today's transatlantic correspondence, thus immensely speeding up mail delivery.

Point-to-point satellites would also make the exchange of data over long distances easier. Satellites, coupled with sophisticated computers, could assemble, process and distribute world-wide information on such topics as the weather or industry quickly and easily.

In order to achieve maximum benefits from point-to-point communications satellites, however, a constant dialogue between broadcasters and engineers is

required. Broadcasters constantly ask what a given kind of satellite would cost to construct and operate, and what it could do. Engineers want to know specifically what the broadcasters want to do and what kind of cost levels their satellites are expected to meet.

It is therefore imperative that planners in the developing countries carefully consider the conditions under which, and the purposes for which, they could feasibly use a communications satellite, and what they could afford to pay for its use, as against the use of more conventional means for solving their communications problems. A ground television station, as an example, can effectively cover an area of 7,500 to 10,000 square miles, while air-borne television can extend this range to as much as 150,000 square miles. A satellite, however, is customarily designed to provide coverage of at least 1 million square miles.

In many developing countries, there is no need to serve an area that great and, if one country cannot reach a satisfactory agreement with its neighbouring countries for joint use of a satellite, it might very well decide not to use a satellite for communications purposes. It would also have to consider the social and educational desirability of a service covering a very large area, as opposed to a number of local services. Language problems would also have to be taken into account. Only after considering all these factors could a country tell the engineers exactly what kind of satellite it could use and at what cost.

Point-to-point satellites can also be used very advantageously by the developing nations in education. Satellites should make it possible for certain kinds of teaching to be carried out more effectively through television where it already exists. Satellites should also make it possible to set up television networks, embracing all existing stations, which could carry out such projects as training teachers, which is extremely important in developing countries. This might be done through a continental or even world-wide radio teacher training programme, with satellites transmitting either to individual receivers or group receivers. Similar programmes might be organized for training specialist workers in other areas—nurses, farmers, miners, etc.

It might also be possible to set up a network which could employ communications satellites to transmit to local stations in the developing countries educational and cultural programmes of common interest. A broad schedule of civic and cultural programmes appropriate to developing countries could be developed. Such programmes could contribute to national unification, raise professional standards, or teach adults to read and write through group reception in television clubs.

In connexion with such collective reception projects, experts have noted that, at present, monitors would be required to organize the groups and encourage regular attendance by group members. This would also imply the use of auxiliary teaching materials—books and other supplies—to reinforce and point up the broadcast lessons. Training of monitors could be carried out on a regional or continent-wide basis, in conjunction with the preparation of the broadcasts and auxiliary teaching materials.

The report of the meeting of experts on the use of space communications by the mass media, organized by UNESCO in Paris in December 1965, provides an excellent summation of the technical and economic aspects of communications satellites. The experts' conclusions in this area were:

1. The prospects for developing communication satellites for point-to-point services of various kinds are excellent. "All countries, large and small," the report

noted, "would be well advised to follow the repeated recommendations of the United Nations and the ITU, and to unite their efforts in the establishment of a global system, giving them equal opportunity to use space communications."

2. Those responsible for mass communications and education in the various countries should carry out economic studies co-ordinated at the international level and aimed at demonstrating the economic impact of satellite systems, thus justifying their establishment.

3. Adequate international studies and planning would be necessary for the progressive and well-balanced development of such mass communications and educational broadcasting services, with special attention given to the technological and economic advantages of joint projects, and particularly those of a regional nature.

When looking to the future, there is little question that it is the direct broadcast television satellite which has the greatest potential, since it is capable of broadcasting information to huge audiences scattered over very large areas. In fact, it would not be amiss to say that such satellites really open a whole new dimension in information dissemination.

However, direct broadcast satellites would need a good deal of power to re-transmit signals with sufficient strength to be picked up by ordinary home television receivers. Direct broadcast satellites would also require very large antennas which could be erected in space and then accurately pointed at the area to be covered. Preliminary work is under way on the development of such antennas.

If power-source and antenna development is vigorously pursued, direct broadcast television satellite capability might be available by the mid-1970's.

The application possibilities of communications satellites are truly breathtaking. One of the most obvious of these applications would be in commerce and industry. In the long run, it is inevitable that commercial and industrial communications over long distances via satellite will become less expensive than cable communications.

On the governmental level, greatly expanded communications facilities could mean better access to information sources and, possibly, less delegation of authority. It could also permit better global representation with fewer personnel. In international affairs—between Departments of Foreign Affairs and embassies or consulates, or for representation at international conferences, in the United Nations or in other international organizations—a satellite system could mean more efficient and more timely contact.

Within national governments, a communications satellite could provide better representation at all levels and more democratic procedures. With a better informed public, and with the possibility of automatic and instantaneous opinion sampling and voting, much greater public participation at all levels of government would be possible.

The value of the communications satellite in education is, of course, a subject in itself (see chapter VII). Suffice it to say here that its potential in this area is virtually limitless.

It is interesting to note that, as direct television broadcast satellites become feasible, it would be possible to bring educational programmes not only to school classes, but also directly to the home. In this event, education would no longer be provided only for the young, but would also be available to adults. The communications satellite could thus conceivably change the entire nature of education.

Arthur C. Clarke, the British scientist and science writer who first conceived of the communications satellite in 1945, had this vision of what such satellites can mean in the future:

"What we are building now is the nervous system of mankind, which will link together the whole human race, for better or worse, in a unity which no earlier age could have imagined."

Chapter VII. Education and Training

At the closing session of the XVIIIth Congress of the International Astronautical Federation (IAF), held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in the autumn of 1967, William Bollay of Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, Chairman of the IAF Education Committee, reported on three significant papers on education via satellites which had been presented at the education sessions of the Congress.

Among the most important conclusions taken from these papers were the following:

- The synchronous equatorial satellite appears to be most suitable for educational television (ETV) because it is always on view for a given longitude belt, and it permits the use of low-cost, fixed antennas for the *direct* reception of radio and television programmes by even the most remote village schools.

- High-power but light-weight solar cells are now technically feasible on satellites to provide a power output of 1-3 kilowatts, which is necessary for the direct relaying of television programmes to schools with small receiving antennas, of the order of 1-3 metres.

- If started now, it would be technically feasible *by 1970* to offer direct television education via satellite to all schools within an area as large as all of India or Brazil or Indonesia, i.e., millions of square miles.

- In large-quantity production, the cost of a school ETV receiver, including 2-metre-diameter antenna, capable of receiving programmes directly from a satellite, would be about \$350, or *less than \$1 per student per year*.

- Perhaps the most important conclusion reached in the papers, Professor Bollay noted, was that, because of the importance of satellite ETV, action should be taken *now* to develop satellites and ground stations, and to begin obtaining the necessary experience with television education in the developing countries, using presently existing or newly installed television stations.

The report offers one more indication of how much progress has been made in the past few years in the direction of television educational programmes from satellites. Although educators and engineers have been talking about the enormous potential of the satellite as an educational tool almost since the day the first communications satellite was launched, it is only recently that satellite ETV has come to be thought of as a goal to be sought in the immediate future, rather than as something which would inevitably come "some day".

The papers presented at the 1967 IAF Congress hint that most of the problems of satellite ETV either have been solved or could be solved within a fairly short time. In addition, the IAF Education Committee appears to feel very strongly that not only are direct television broadcasts from satellites feasible, but that the costs involved in establishing satellite ETV systems, capable of broadcasting directly to schools, would *not* be prohibitive.

If this is in fact the case, the next decade is likely to witness the most significant expansion in education in world history. However, regardless of whether satellites broadcast directly to ground receivers at local schools or to ground relay stations, there can be little doubt that, in the not-too-distant future, satellite ETV systems will be established and in operation.

A number of studies of television education indicate that students can usually learn about as well from television instructional programmes as from direct instruction in most subject areas, and that, when this is not true, the fault is generally not due to any inborn limitations or disadvantages of the television medium, but rather reflects inadequacies in the way the materials are arranged and presented.

Several countries—the United States, Italy, Japan and Nigeria, to mention only a few—have been experimenting with the use of ground-based television in education for a number of years, and have achieved excellent results. In Italy, for example, a programme called "Telescuola" was established to reach middle-school children in regions where neither schools nor school buses were available. The programme not only proved very worthwhile for the school children, but also for substantial numbers of adults as well. When it was found that large numbers of adults, many of them illiterate, were also watching "Telescuola", a new series of programmes was presented which was directed towards the needs of these adult viewers, and this series also proved very effective. An unexpected advantage of these programmes was that many children learned to read before they were old enough to go to school.

In Japan, television is used to meet a wide variety of educational, as well as economic and social, needs. Thus, in the post-war period, agricultural television forums helped teach farmers how to grow more food, and other programmes taught housewives home economics and hygiene. Today, there are innumerable educational television programmes in Japan.

Television is also being used in countries like Nigeria to create a common language where none exists. And, surprisingly, educational television has been found to be an effective medium in facilitating the settlement of pioneers in previously uninhabited parts of Siberia, Alaska, Canada, Australia and Tibet.

The programmes offered in educational television around the world range across almost the whole field of human knowledge—from instruction in the simplest kind of agricultural and health practices to courses in higher mathematics and physics. And, while most experts in the field agree that a good deal remains to be done in improving programme content and format, there can be little doubt that television is already a very important educational medium.

Should direct ETV broadcasts not appear feasible, the earliest capability for effective space television broadcasts would appear to lie in the community broadcast satellite approach. Such a satellite, in a synchronous orbit, would offer the potential for ETV telecasts directly to major educational facilities or communities.

A community broadcast satellite would appear to be a logical first step for developing nations. Such a system, capable of beaming ETV programmes to educational and community facilities over sub-continental areas, could be achieved by the early 1970's.

An alternative system would involve the installation of nation-wide communications systems capable of re-transmitting television programmes from satellites via radio relays or co-axial cables, but building communications systems of this type could take as much as a decade in some cases, and would be completely impractical in others. One solution might be to effect this television distribution

by means of a distribution satellite with a television channel and several associated voice channels. The voice channels could carry sound in different languages or dialects when associated with the television channel or could broadcast independent radio programmes. A system of this kind would not be limited geographically and, in fact, could be tailored to almost any desired size or shape.

British science writer Arthur C. Clarke, in a memorandum presented to UNESCO several years ago, noted that, while direct radio broadcasting from satellites could be extremely useful in teaching languages, the full potentiality of ETV could not be realized until pictures were transmitted. He pointed out, for example, that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to teach people how to write a language without the capability of showing them what the letters looked like.

Direct broadcast satellites also pose certain problems, since it would be far easier to use FM and/or short-wave than to transmit to conventional AM radios. The problem, of course, is that in those areas where broadcasts are most urgently needed, there are few FM and/or short-wave receivers.

However, assuming that direct radio broadcasts from satellites represent a logical first step towards satellite ETV, Clarke suggested an interesting interim step between radio and full-scale television. This he referred to as the "electronic blackboard"—a cheap and simple, slow-scan, facsimile-plus-sound receiver which could operate on normal radio band-widths, without requiring the thousand-fold increase in band-width needed by television. Since it would require less than 10 kilocycles of band-width, it could avoid the power and frequency-allocation problems of global television.

A device of this kind could reproduce line drawings and cartoons at an adequate speed for educational purposes, where the same picture usually has to stay in view for a minute or longer. (Half-tones could not be transmitted, of course, but would really not be necessary.)

Clarke conceived of this receiver as the remote equivalent of a teacher's blackboard, noting that, with its aid, languages could be taught to people who did not share a single word of their instructor's tongue. It would thus be suitable for taping programmes for classes with millions of students.

The impact of such a device could be enormous. Clarke gives as an example the experience of Monseñor José J. Salcedo in the mountain village of Suatenza, Colombia, told in a UNESCO publication. Monseñor Salcedo set up a small radio transmitter in the village in an effort to reduce illiteracy and provide useful information to his parishioners.

Starting with a few hours of broadcasting on Saturday nights to perhaps fifteen receivers, and an audience of some 5,000 listeners, in 1948, the programme grew to six hours of broadcasts daily to 16,000 receivers and about 200,000 listeners by 1954, and six years later, in 1960, broadcasts were attracting an audience of more than a million listeners.

"With a very modest investment," the UNESCO document on this extraordinary feat notes. "Monseñor Salcedo has radically transformed rural life over a large part of Colombia. Through communal reception, supported by first-level maintenance by parish priests, he has provided a broadcasting system suited to the meager resources of the people and responsive to their needs."

It is not at all difficult to believe that direct radio or television educational broadcasts from satellites (or, for that matter, the use of Arthur Clarke's "electronic blackboard") would have an even greater impact on the developing nations, and could go a long way towards reducing or eliminating illiteracy and ignorance.

There is little doubt that satellite ETV could serve a number of useful purposes in the developing nations. Among them are:

1. bringing the advantages of modern mass communications to areas presently lacking in ground telecommunications or broadcast networks;
2. bringing modern educational techniques to regions where teaching facilities are either inadequate or totally lacking;
3. promoting personal health and hygiene;
4. providing news and information to hitherto backward or difficult-to-reach areas;
5. promoting national unity and closer cultural ties;
6. promoting the use of a single national language in areas where multiple languages or dialects are in use.

And how much would all of this cost? Again, it is difficult to come up with accurate figures, but one study of television broadcast satellites, made in 1962, estimated that such a system, if developed for India, would cost about 20 per cent of the expenditures required to establish a similar ground-based system.

Another study, made in 1966, and based on published data, attempted to estimate the cost of establishing satellite ETV systems in several different countries. For India, the estimated total annual cost of space and ground systems was \$10.4 million. Using a 1970 estimate of 89 million students, the annual cost per student as of that date would be \$0.12. For Peru, the figures were \$6.5 million, 3 million students, and \$2.18 per year; for Nigeria, \$5.6 million, 3.5 million students, and \$1.62 a year.

An even more interesting analysis in the same study compared 1970 educational statistics in the three countries without and with a satellite ETV system. In number of students per teacher, the figures for India, Peru and Nigeria are 34, 24 and 31, respectively; with ETV, the figure is 100 for each country. Annual expenditures for education in the three countries are estimated as being \$1,110, \$680 and \$63 million, while the incremental cost of ETV is given as \$10, \$7 and \$6 million. This amounts to an increase over the cost without ETV of only 0.90, 1.03 and 9.5 per cent, respectively. Annual expenditures per student without ETV are \$13, \$225 and \$18; with ETV, \$13, \$229 and \$20. The percent increase is thus 0, 2 and 11.

These figures indicate quite clearly that the incremental cost of satellite ETV is relatively small when taken as part of any over-all education budget. While this cost would obviously be larger in some countries than in others, in no case would it appear to be prohibitive.

In view of the tremendous advantages offered by direct satellite radio and television educational broadcasts over ground-based educational systems, it would appear that participation in experiments aimed at the development of such satellite ETV systems would be of incalculable assistance to any nation in solving its education problems.

However, any such programme would require the services of skilled technical and scientific personnel, and the training and education of such personnel is obviously of the utmost importance.

Clearly, the need for education and training will not be the same in each country, nor is it possible to outline one comprehensive programme which could be employed by all developing countries. In general, however, the scope of such training can be broken down as follows:

1. training at the graduate and post-graduate level in space science and technology and related subjects;
2. research in the space sciences;
3. training in optical and radio tracking;
4. training in payload construction and testing;
5. training in data handling;
6. training in the area of space applications, and particularly in the operation of ground terminals for communications, meteorological, navigation and earth-resources satellite systems.

Many education and training programmes in space science and technology are available on a bilateral, regional and international basis, and a complete list of the facilities and programmes offered in different countries is available from the United Nations.*

Among the most important of these programmes are the European Space Research Organization (ESRO) educational programme, which includes Scientific Programme Fellowships for experienced researchers to work in European institutes, and European University Student Fellowships for post-graduate training in the space disciplines, as well as summer schools in space science and technology, and special colloquia and symposia; the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration programme, which includes International University Graduate and Post-Doctoral Fellowships in Space Science, Post-Doctoral and Senior Post-Doctoral Resident Research Associate Fellowships, and training in connexion with NASA co-operative projects with other countries; symposia, seminars and summer schools in the Soviet Union and East European countries; special seminars, and schools, such as the Space Science Seminar at the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in India, and the Latin American School on Space Physics in Bariloche, Argentina; and periodic workshops on meteorological satellites organized by the World Meteorological Organization, and on communication satellite technology organized by the International Telecommunication Union.

One interesting new development of particular interest in this area is the Experimental Satellite Communication Earth Station established by India at Ahmedabad with the assistance of the Special Fund Sector of the United Nations Development Programme. The Station promises to fill one of the most important needs of the developing countries in that it will provide practical training in operating and maintaining a ground station.

The Station is organizing two different training courses, one for scientists and engineers dealing with space and space communications systems, and a second for maintenance personnel which will cover all aspects of maintaining equipment used in communications satellite ground stations. Arrangements have been made with the United States for the Station to carry out tests and experiments with Applications Technology Satellites launched by the United States.

The Government of Poland, in a recent report to the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, proposed an international training scheme as the first step towards active international space collaboration, noting that a shortage of technical specialists was probably the largest single barrier to participation in space programmes.

**International Directory of Facilities for Education and Training in Basic Subjects Related to the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.1.4.)

Regardless of whether education and training of this kind is carried out on a bilateral, regional or international basis, it appears that centres established for this purpose in the near future can assist materially in assuring wider participation by the developing countries in application satellite programmes which are already in operation or loom on the horizon.

ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

BOX 3636, G.P.O.

SYDNEY.

CABLE ADDRESS: ASBUN, SYDNEY

TO: ABU MEMBERS

NECESSARY ACTION BY THE ITU REGARDING SPACE COMMUNICATION

The resolution adopted by the ABU Administrative Council at its recent meeting included a request that ABU members emphasise to the appropriate authorities in their own countries the importance of ensuring that:

- (a) an Extraordinary Radio Administrative Conference regarding space communication should be convened by the ITU (International Telecommunication Union) as soon as possible to pursue work started at a similar conference in 1963;
- (b) the next Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., one of the agencies of the ITU, should be held as soon as possible, so that further progress can be made with various aspects of space communication which are being studied by the C.C.I.R.

As members will be aware, the ITU is a Union of Governments which have accepted the International Telecommunications Convention. In each country, there is a governmental authority - usually the authority responsible for telephones and other telecommunications services - which acts for its Government in relations with the ITU and in arranging for the country concerned to be represented at ITU meetings. In ITU correspondence these authorities are often referred to as 'Administrations'.

In addition, the ITU admits to its activities in what is referred to in its Convention as "an advisory capacity" international organisations such as the regional broadcasting Unions. The ABU was granted this status last year with the C.C.I.R., one of the major agencies of the ITU, and in this capacity receives ITU documents and publications and can be represented, if it wishes, at conferences arranged by the ITU or its agencies which are in fields that are of interest to our Union. The ABU and other such international organisations are not, however, able to act for their members in matters such as the convening of ITU conferences because such decisions rest with the Governments which are, in effect, the full voting members of the ITU: the Governments act through the national authority, or 'Administration', which has been selected in each country as the official authority in relations with the ITU.

This is the background to the resolution recorded at the recent meeting of the ABU Administrative Council which is mentioned above. The ABU's Council believes - and this view is shared by other broadcasting Unions such as the European Broadcasting Union - that it is in the interests of broadcasting organisations to try to influence the ITU to arrange as soon as possible the meetings mentioned above. There are a number of issues, such as further revision of the assignment of frequencies for space communication, which need to be resolved by international


agreement and the solution of these problems is very important to the further development of the use of space communication in broadcasting. The ITU is the proper authority through which solutions, and international agreement on them, should be sought, and it is therefore highly desirable that action towards this end should be taken by the ITU as soon as possible.

Attached is a copy of a letter from the Secretary-General of the ITU, Mr Mili, drawing attention to the work which the ITU has already done in this field. The Annexes to the letter also contain information about the ITU's proposals for further action.

Annex 2 points out that the ITU is recommending to its member Governments (referred to as Administrations) that a World Administrative Radio Conference should be held in the latter part of 1970 or early in 1971. It is now a matter for Governments to give their views about this proposal and AEU members are requested to do all they can to encourage their own Governments to press for this Conference to be held as early as possible.

Annex 1 and the explanatory statement attached to it contain interesting information on the work now being done by the agencies of the ITU in the field of space communication. It will be noted from page 4 of the explanatory statement (headed Annex to Resolution No R637) that it is proposed that the other meeting mentioned by the AEU's Administrative Council - the XIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. - should be held early in 1970. As the studies now being undertaken by the C.C.I.R. lead towards the World Administrative Radio Conference referred to above, it is important that the C.C.I.R. Plenary Assembly should also be held as early as possible. The AEU's Administrative Council therefore hopes that AEU members will draw the attention of their Governments to the desirability of the C.C.I.R. making rapid progress with its studies and the holding of its Plenary Assembly.

Incidentally, there appears to be a typing error in the last line of Mr Mili's letter: as the letter was dated 26 June 1968, it seems clear that the date in the last line should be May 1969.


CHARLES MOSES
 Secretary-General

15th July 1968

INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL
DE TELECOMUNICACIONES

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL

UNION INTERNATIONALE
DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE : BUCHTERMA GENÈVE
TÉLÉPHONE 34 76 00
34 80 00

Référence à rappeler dans la réponse :
When replying, please quote :
Indiquez de la réponse dans la référence :

N° 6085/67/RE

GENÈVE, 26 June 1968
PLACE DES NATIONS

Subject : The role and activities of the
I.T.U. in space telecommunications

Asian Broadcasting Union (ABU)
Secrétariat général : P.O. Box 3636 G.P.O.

SYDNEY
(Australia)

Dear Sir,

At its 23rd Session held in Geneva from 11 to 31 May 1968, the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union devoted particular attention to the activities of the Union in connection with space telecommunications and the important part it must play in this field.

The Council recognized that, while a growing number of international organizations were displaying an interest in various aspects of the peaceful uses of outer space, not all of them were fully aware of the essential role of the I.T.U. in this field.

In consequence the Administrative Council decided that it was necessary to draw the attention of all international organizations and of national representatives to such organizations, to the activities and responsibilities of the Union with a view to ensuring full cooperation and proper coordination of the studies and efforts being undertaken by the I.T.U. and other international organizations in the field of space telecommunications.

The Council accordingly adopted Resolution No. 637, the text of which appears in Annex 1 to the present letter.

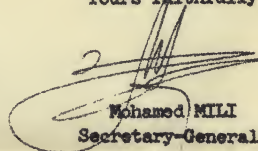
The Council also noted with satisfaction that substantial progress had been made in the field of space telecommunications since 1963, when the Extraordinary Administrative Conference to Allocate Frequency Bands for Space Radiocommunication Purposes was held in Geneva under the aegis of the I.T.U.

In view of this development, the Council felt that it was desirable for the provisions of the Radio Regulations relating to space to be revised in the near future.

It therefore adopted Resolution No. 632, the text of which is given in Annex 2 to the present letter. This resolution recommends that a second World Administrative Radio Conference be convened in the latter part of 1970 or early 1971.

The detailed agenda, date and duration of this conference will be decided upon at the 24th Session of the Council which is due to take place in May 1968.

Yours faithfully,



Mohamed MILI
Secretary-General

A N N E X 1

R No. 637

THE ROLE OF THE I.T.U. IN SPACE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Administrative Council,

having examined

the Memorandum by the Secretary-General on the role of the I.T.U. in Space Telecommunications (Document No. 3730/CA23);

noting

that various international organizations interested in the applications of space telecommunication are tending to overlook the role of the I.T.U. in the study and regulation of the technical and operational aspects of space telecommunication;

considering

1. that the United Nations recognizes the International Telecommunication Union as the specialized agency responsible for taking such action as may be appropriate under its basic instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth therein and that the United Nations General Assembly in its Resolution 1721 (XVI) confirmed the role of the Union in the field of space telecommunication;
2. that the fundamental purposes of the Union, as outlined in its basic instrument (Article 4 of the Montreux Convention), are :
 - "a) to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds;
 - b) to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public;

- c) to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends";

3. that space telecommunication is merely another form of the art of telecommunication involving the I.T.U. in its traditional responsibilities;

4. that the I.T.U., through its administrative conferences and its permanent organs (C.C.I.R., C.C.I.T.T. and I.F.R.B. - whose present work in this field is outlined in the Annex to this Resolution) is fully qualified and well-equipped to deal with the study and regulation of the technical and operational aspects of space telecommunication;

5. that the complementary nature of space telecommunication and telecommunication by conventional means (requiring their integration into the world telecommunication network, an integrated plan for the allocation of radio frequencies, the coordination of the use of the radio frequency spectrum, etc.) necessitates technical and operational coordination and regulation by the I.T.U. of all forms of telecommunication;

recognizing

that interest in various aspects of space telecommunication is being displayed by a growing number of international organizations, not all of whom are fully apprised of the I.T.U.'s essential role in this field;

resolves

that the activities and responsibilities of the I.T.U. as outlined in this Resolution should be brought to the attention of all international organizations and of national representatives attending such organizations with a view to ensuring full cooperation and proper coordination of the studies and efforts being undertaken by the I.T.U. and other international organizations in the field of space telecommunication;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to bring this Resolution together with Resolution No. R632, to the notice of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the heads of the U.N. Specialized Agencies and of all international organizations known to have an interest in any aspect of space telecommunications;

2. to ask all such international organizations :
- a) to keep the Union informed about any discussions or developments concerned with space telecommunication which they propose to initiate and which may touch upon the Union's sphere of interest; and
 - b) where appropriate and to the extent that their constitutions permit, to invite the I.T.U. to be represented at any meetings they may convene on subjects involving space telecommunication;

requests

Administrations, Members of the Union, to bring this Resolution to the notice of all representatives sent by their Governments to meetings of international organizations interested in space telecommunication, with a view to ensuring that such representatives are fully aware of the activities and responsibilities of the I.T.U. in this field.

A N N E X

(to Resolution No. R637)

THE PERMANENT ORGANS OF THE UNION AND SPACE RADIOCOMMUNICATION

1. I.F.R.B.

1.1 In its Resolution No. 1A, relating to the provision and use of information regarding international satellite systems, the Administrative Space Radio Conference (Geneva, 1963) resolved that any Administration (or group of Administrations) which intended to establish an international satellite system should provide the Board with a general description of it. The Board was instructed to publish this description so as to enable any other Administration which believes it has reason to expect harmful interference to address its comments to the Administration concerned; the latter should then endeavour to find a satisfactory solution and the Board might be asked to submit suggestions if necessary.

This procedure, which in no way resembles the procedure for the recording in the Master International Frequency Register of frequency assignments to stations of the space service (Article 9A of the Radio Regulations), has been applied so far to four international satellite systems, the description of which has been brought to the notice of Administrations.

1.2 Procedure for the treatment by the I.F.R.B. of frequency notices concerning assignments to stations in the space service and the radioastronomy service

Under No. 165 of the International Telecommunication Convention, one of the essential duties of the I.F.R.B. is to effect an orderly recording of frequency assignments made by the different countries.

So far as terrestrial services are concerned, the rule given in Article 9 of the Radio Regulations is that (except in certain specified frequency bands allotted on a regional basis), all frequency notices shall be examined by the I.F.R.B. with respect to the probability that harmful interference may be caused to stations in any service by the use of the notified frequency.

In the case of the space service, all assignments of transmitting or receiving frequencies to an earth station notified in accordance with Article 9A of the Radio Regulations are examined by the I.F.R.B. with respect to the site of the station concerned in relation to the frontiers of the notifying country. It depends on the result of this examination, which is based on the notion of "coordination distance" defined by the Administrative

Space Radio Conference in 1963, whether or not the notifying Administration is asked to make a closer study, in cooperation with the Administration of the neighbouring country or countries, of the probability of harmful interference between the earth station and the stations in terrestrial services of the latter country or countries and to coordinate the use of the frequencies with the latter Administration(s).

With regard to frequency assignments to space transmitting stations notified under Article 9A of the Radio Regulations, the I.F.R.B. studies them - when they concern frequency bands shared with terrestrial services - by calculating the power flux density produced at the earth's surface basing itself on the emitted power, the antenna characteristics and the orbit characteristics. The Board gives its opinion on the frequency notices after comparing the results of its study with the established criteria.

A frequency assignment to a space receiving station notified in accordance with Article 9A does not undergo technical examination by the I.F.R.B. It is for the notifying Administration to take the necessary steps to ensure that such a receiving station is not subject to interference either from emissions by other stations of the space service or, should it be operated in a frequency band not allocated exclusively to the space service, from emissions by terrestrial stations.

Frequency assignments to stations of terrestrial services in the frequency bands shared by these services with space receiving stations are examined by the I.F.R.B., which compares the maximum effective radiated power with the established criteria.

Notification to the I.F.R.B. of the frequencies used by radio astronomy stations for receiving is optional (see No. 639AC of the Radio Regulations) and is effected virtually for information only.

2. C.C.I.R.

The C.C.I.R. has concerned itself with space communications since 1959 when a Study Group was set up to deal especially with the problems of space telecommunications to provide a sound technical basis for the most efficient use of the radio frequency spectrum. The latest C.C.I.R. texts on this subject, which include studies of the technical and operating aspects of all forms of space telecommunications, are principally those prepared by Study Group IV (Space Systems and Radioastronomy) and approved by the XIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. (Oslo, June/July 1966). These studies concern the possibilities of communication satellites per se and those connected with the integration of satellites into existing telecommunication systems. They deal particularly with the following points :

a) Telecommunication satellite orbits

Orbits for telecommunication satellites generally fall within the limits of 500 and 40,000 kilometres above the earth's surface. Of particular importance in recent years is the unique circular orbit in the plane of the earth's equator wherein the satellite is moving in the direction of the earth's rotation at an altitude of approximately 36,000 kilometres above the earth's surface. In this orbit, a satellite rotates synchronously with the earth and is thus stationary with respect to the earth's surface. It is expected that a number of satellites in this orbit will be in close physical proximity and will be operating on the same frequencies. The minimum physical spacing between satellites in the stationary orbit will depend on the resolving power of the receiving equipment and the degree to which the power from the transmitters can be focused to a narrow beam. Location of satellites in the stationary orbit also presents problems concerning the transmission delay and access to the satellite communication system by a multiplicity of earth terminals. These characteristics must be considered in the integration of satellite communications into world telecommunication systems.

b) Propagation and noise

The effects of propagation and radio noise on space telecommunications are being studied since they determine the most suitable frequencies for transmission in both directions between a space vehicle and the earth's surface. Frequencies for space telecommunications below 100 Mc/s are severely influenced by the earth's ionosphere and frequencies above about 5,000 Mc/s are influenced by the constituents of the earth's atmosphere. These studies of the influence of the atmosphere and ionosphere fall within the work already being done by C.C.I.R. Study Group V (Tropospheric Propagation) and VI (Ionospheric propagation) as transmission to and from a space vehicle differs only in detail from those of terrestrial services.

c) Interference problems

In view of the occupancy of the radio frequency spectrum and the consequent frequency allocations which have been made by the competent radio conferences, a considerable amount of frequency-sharing must be accomplished between space communication services themselves, as well as between space communication services and terrestrial services. As the present frequency allocation stands, especially the latter problem is being considered by the C.C.I.R. The concept of limiting the strength of a signal from a satellite at the earth's surface has been introduced, so that this signal should not cause interference to terrestrial systems and yet be of sufficient strength to provide a satisfactory signal for space services. A second interference problem is between the transmitter of a ground station of a satellite service and the receivers in a terrestrial service and, conversely, interference caused

by transmitters of a terrestrial service to the receivers of a satellite system. This problem has led to the introduction of the concept of coordination distance which is that distance within which mutual consultations between administrations will be required and beyond which the possibility of interference may be regarded as negligible.

d) Antenna considerations

In view of the large distances that will always separate a satellite from its ground station and the possibilities of interference between satellites, earth stations and terrestrial communication systems, large directional antennae have been required for the space services. The directional properties of these antennae including the effects of terrain are of considerable importance in determining the potential interference between various telecommunication systems and are under study in the C.C.I.R.

e) Broadcasting from satellites

The possibility of broadcasting from satellites to serve large unpopulated areas such as oceans and deserts and to bring broadcasting (both sound and vision) to areas where the population is widely distributed and where existing terrestrial networks are limited both in extent and/or capacity is receiving considerable interest since the most recent Administrative Conference devoted to space communications in 1963. There are essentially three types of services being envisaged using relay satellites, distribution satellites and direct broadcasting satellites. The C.C.I.R. is studying these possibilities from the technical and operational standpoint with particular emphasis on the transmitter power required in the spacecraft, the most suitable frequencies and the possibilities of providing satisfactory receivers at a low cost.

f) Other space telecommunication systems

The choice of frequencies and various parameters in the case of radio navigation by satellites, meteorological satellites, near earth and deep space research satellites and manned spacecraft are also being studied by the C.C.I.R.

The chief subjects relating to space telecommunication system studies dealt with in the C.C.I.R. have been summarized above. In addition, the C.C.I.R. reports on space systems contain a great amount of information ranging from instructions on how to apply recommendations to background information. The programme of studies being pursued by the C.C.I.R. in the field of space telecommunications is extremely broad embracing all the technical problems arising in this field. The next meeting of Study Group IV (Space systems and radioastronomy) is due to take place in Geneva from 18 September to 8 October 1968 in preparation for the XIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. to be held early in 1970. It is believed that the Questions of the XIIth Plenary Assembly will be sufficiently advanced to determine, from the technical and operational point of view, the potentialities of

many new general purposes and specialized communication satellites and to consider their use on a world-wide basis with other communication systems.

3. C.C.I.T.T.

3.1 The C.C.I.T.T. is interested in the use of communication satellites for telegraphy, facsimile, telephony and data transmission and for any signalling associated with these different types of communication. Several Study Groups have contributed to this work.

3.2 Since the communication satellites now in commercial operation are all of the high-altitude type, the problems raised by the Doppler effect and interruptions (when passage is effected from one satellite to another) are not urgent. With such satellites the factors which have the most serious effect on transmission quality are transmission delay and echo. For this reason, Study Group XII has proposed retaining for the time being the recommendation already issued on this subject in 1964. The limits given in the recommendation concerned are based on speech transmission quality. In data transmission with high transmission delays error control may raise difficulties and Special Study Group A is studying the matter.

3.3 Study Group XVI has prepared recommendations which should be applied to satellite telephone circuits to ensure that the overall limits fixed by Study Group XII are not exceeded; for this purpose not more than one high-altitude satellite may be included in a connection, except in quite exceptional circumstances. As a result of these studies, Study Group XIII has introduced some supplementary rules in the international routing plan and is fully aware that the routing plan may have to be adjusted within a few years if demand-assignment of circuits becomes common practice. It is proposed to study a question in this respect during the period 1968-1972.

3.4 C.C.I.T.T. Study Group IV considers the maintenance of satellite circuits, which sets some new problems, especially since the composition of such circuits has not been defined in the same way as for conventional systems.

3.5 The new telex and telephone signalling systems that have been recommended or are under study make allowance for the special features of satellite circuits.

3.6 Study Group II is considering the tariff problems raised by the use of satellite circuits for telephony.

4, Joint C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups and Working Parties

4.1 Joint Special Study Group C, whose task it is to coordinate all recommendations relating to circuit noise, has proposed noise objectives for satellite telephone circuits which have been approved by the C.C.I.R. Plenary Assembly.

4.2 At its meeting in Mexico City in November 1967, the World Plan Committee, concluding the work of the Regional Committees, made an inventory of existing or projected communication satellites and the corresponding earth stations. It is possible to compare the total capacity of these satellites and other intercontinental routes (especially submarine cables) with telephone and telegraph traffic requirements for 1970 and 1975. The Plan Committee is also competent to receive requests for circuits for television transmissions, but no request for a permanent intercontinental circuit has been made as yet.

4.3 The C.M.T.T. (Joint C.C.I.R./C.C.I.T.T. Study Group for television transmission) has likewise begun to study television transmission standards for very long-distance circuits and the problems raised when the sound is sent via terrestrial channels and the video signals via satellite.

4.4 GAS 3 (Autonomous Specialized Working Party - Comparative technical and economic studies of transmission systems) has already assembled some costing data and will probably study the economic and technical comparison of satellite systems with other transmission systems in the period 1968 - 1972.

A N N E X 2

R No. 632

WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE
FOR SPACE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Administrative Council,

in view of

Recommendation No. 9A of the Extraordinary Conference
to Allocate Frequency Bands for Space Radio Communication Purposes,
Geneva, 1963;

considering

the substantial progress in the field of space
telecommunications achieved since the 1963 Conference;

having examined

the memorandum of the Secretary-General on the
desirability of convening a second space conference;

noting

a) that interim meetings of the C.C.I.R. Study Groups
concerned with space telecommunications will be held during 1968 and the
Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. will be held early in 1970;

b) that I.F.R.B. studies indicate that in the light of
developments since 1963 the Radio Regulations relating to space
telecommunications should be revised;

c) noting the interest of many international organizations
in space telecommunications;

resolves

to recommend to Administrations that a World Administrative Radio Conference shall be convened during the latter part of 1970 or early 1971 with an approximate duration of five weeks and with an agenda to include in particular the following items :

1. to revise existing administrative and technical regulations and adopt such new provisions as necessary for the space radio services and the radioastronomy service which will ensure the efficient use of the spectrum;
2. to consider, and revise as necessary, the provisions of the Radio Regulations pertaining to the Aeronautical Mobile and the Maritime Mobile Services and to navigation in so far as the use of space techniques is concerned;
3. to consider and provide as far as possible, additional radio frequency allocations for the space radio services
4. to revise and supplement as appropriate the existing technical criteria for frequency sharing between space and terrestrial systems and establish criteria for sharing between satellite systems;

invites Administrations

to send to the Secretary-General their proposals for the agenda of the conference;

instructs the Secretary-General

taking into account the replies from Administrations to prepare a further report for consideration by the 24th Session of the Administrative Council;

resolves

to decide on the detailed agenda, date, duration and place for the World Administrative Radio Conference, at its 24th Session;

requests the C.C.I.R.

to expedite the conclusion of its studies of relevant technical matters in preparation for this conference;

requests the I.F.R.B.

to undertake such preparatory work and assemble such data as may be necessary for this conference;

and further requests the Director of the C.C.I.R.
and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B.

to present progress reports on the above to the Administrative Council for consideration at its 24th Session.

Dill

ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION (A. B. U.)

YOSHINORI MAEDA
PRESIDENT

1 July 1968

Dear Sir,

On 1 May 1968 I wrote to you and to the other members of the ABU to convene, in terms of Clause 1 of Article 9 of the ABU Statutes, the Fifth General Assembly of our Union to be held in New Delhi within the period 13 to 23 November 1968 with All India Radio as our host organisation.

At that time it was not possible for me to give our members a detailed schedule for the period of the General Assembly, mainly because the ABU Administrative Council wished to review, at its meeting in Seoul on 23 and 24 May, the arrangements for our General Assemblies. The arrangements which we have been observing were adopted shortly after the establishment of the ABU, when the membership of our Union was very much smaller than it is today. Our Administrative Council therefore considered that it would be desirable to re-examine our procedures, in order to make them more efficient in the circumstances in which our annual meetings are now held, particularly the large increase in the number of the delegates.

As the President of the ABU, I now wish to advise you that the Council has decided that a change should be made which I and the members of the Council believe will not only be convenient for all our members but will make it possible for our General Assemblies to be conducted more efficiently and for the Administrative Council to carry out the functions given to it by the ABU Statutes.

At previous General Assemblies the Administrative Council has met immediately before the General Assembly and this meeting has been followed by the Opening Plenary Session of the General Assembly and then by the meetings of the Committees which made plans for future ABU activities for submission to the Closing Plenary Session. Under the new arrangements, which are to be adopted at the 1968 General Assembly, the Programme and Engineering Committees will meet first to prepare their plans and this will be followed by a meeting of the Administrative Council and then by the General Assembly. Although the period of the General Assembly itself will be shorter there will be more time than previously for discussions on the special topic, which members regard as an important aspect of our General Assemblies, and the General Assembly will also review the recommendations of the Committees as was previously done at the Closing Plenary Session.

I am attaching for the information of your organisation a schedule showing a comparison of the arrangements adopted at previous General Assemblies with those which will be adopted for the Fifth General Assembly in New Delhi next November. I am also asking our Secretary-General, Sir Charles Moses, to send to all our members more detailed information about the new arrangements. I myself would, however, like to emphasise that the total period required for all the various meetings will not be longer than previously and that the new arrangements should be more economical in time and expenditure for those of our member organisations which are able to send more than one delegate to our General Assemblies. For those members which have only one representative at these annual meetings, the situation will be much the same as previously although the meetings will be in a different order.

In accordance with the plans outlined above, it now gives me much pleasure as President of the ABU to clarify the arrangements mentioned in my letter of 1 May 1968 and to advise you that, within the period 13 to 23 November referred to in that letter, the Fifth General Assembly is convened in New Delhi on 20 to 23 November and the meetings of the Programme and Engineering Committees are convened in New Delhi on 13 to 15 November. Members will note from the attached schedule that part of the intervening will be occupied by the meetings of the Juries for the ABU Prize and of the Administrative Council.

On one of these days our host organisation, All India Radio, is also making arrangements for the delegates to visit Agra, so that they may see the Taj Mahal and other ancient and beautiful buildings. The date selected for this break in our work, Tuesday 19 November, has been chosen so that as many of the delegates as possible will be able to participate in the visit to Agra and we hope that the majority will be available for this opportunity to make contact with part of the history of the host country.

I share the hope of our hosts that it will be practicable for all our members to be represented at the meetings in November. I will look forward warmly to meeting the delegates and to having their assistance in considering the future development of our Union in the interests of our members and in contributing to the growth of broadcasting in the ABU region.

Yours sincerely,



Yoshinori Maeda

Mr. William G. Harley
President
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
U. S. A.

Enclosures



ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

NHK Building, Uchisaiwai-cho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

1 July 1968

SCHEDULE SHOWING ARRANGEMENTS TO BE ADOPTED FOR
1968 GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMPARED WITH THOSE FOLLOWED
IN PREVIOUS YEARS

ARRANGEMENTS TO BE
ADOPTED FOR 1968
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Arrangements as Followed
in Previous Years

13 November (Wednesday)	Programme and Engineering Committee meetings	Administrative Council Meeting Meetings for Juries of ABU Prize (if necessary)
14 November (Thursday)	Programme and Engineering Committee meetings	Administrative Council Meeting Meetings of Juries for ABU Prize
15 November (Friday)	Programme and Engineering Committee meetings	Free day for delegates. (Time had to be allowed at this stage for the completion of reports from the Council to the General Assembly)
16 November (Saturday)	Meetings of Juries for ABU Prize Free day for other delegates. (The Secretariat would need time for the completion of documents resulting from the Committees meetings.)	Official Opening of the General Assembly Opening Plenary Session
17 November (Sunday)	Meetings of Juries for ABU Prize (if necessary) Administrative Council Meeting	Free day for delegates
18 November (Monday)	Administrative Council Meeting.	Committee Meetings (Engineering and either General, Programme or Committee for special topic)

19 November (Tuesday)	Visit to Agra and the Taj Mahal	Committee Meetings (As above)
20 November (Wednesday)	Free morning for delegates Afternoon: Official Opening of the General Assembly	Committee Meetings (As above plus Finance Committee)
21 November (Thursday)	Morning: Opening Plenary Session of the General Assembly. Afternoon: Discussions on the special topic.	Free day for delegates. (At this stage the Secretariat needed time for the preparation of the reports from all the Committees and other documents for the Closing Plenary Session).
22 November (Friday)	Discussions on special topic or working session.	Free day for delegates. (It was essential to allow 2 days for the completion of all the documents for the Closing Session)
23 November (Saturday)	Morning: Working session (if required). Afternoon: Closing Plenary Session.	Closing Plenary Session



ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

SCHEDULE FOR PREPARATION OF AGENDA AND DOCUMENTS FOR FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

New Delhi - November 1968

AGENDA

DOCUMENTS CONTRIBUTED BY MEMBERS

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 16 July 1968 | <u>A preliminary</u> list of agenda items will be sent to members by the Secretary-General, e.g. agenda items required by the ABU Statutes, matters arising from decisions of earlier General Assemblies, etc. | |
| 20 August 1968 | <u>Members</u> to send to ABU offices in Tokyo and Sydney any agenda items they wish to add to the list. Each agenda item proposed by members to be accompanied by a short summary of the proposal the member concerned wishes the General Assembly to consider. | <u>Members</u> are requested, at this stage, to begin preparing reports on any agenda items they have proposed for inclusion in the agenda. For example, if a member has proposed that the ABU should arrange a programme exchange, the member concerned should make a report stating the type of programme material that might be exchanged, whether the exchange might be arranged once or a number of times, etc. |
| 27 August 1968 | <u>Agenda items</u> proposed by members must reach Tokyo and Sydney, as required by Article 10 Clause 3 of the ABU Statutes, which states that such items must reach the Secretariat 11 weeks before the General Assembly. | These reports should be sent as soon as possible to the host organisation, <u>All India Radio</u> . |
| 10 Sept. 1968 | <u>Agenda</u> to be issued by the President of the ABU from Tokyo. | |
| 18 Sept. 1968 | <u>Agenda</u> should reach all members by this date, in accordance with the requirement of the ABU Statutes that the agenda must reach members 8 weeks before the meeting. | <u>Members</u> should begin preparing reports on any other agenda items, e.g. agenda items proposed by other members, on which they may wish to offer comments or suggestions for discussion during the General Assembly. These reports should also be sent as soon as possible to <u>All India Radio</u> . |
| 4 October 1968 | | <u>All</u> reports to be provided by members, for discussion at the General Assembly, should be sent by them to <u>All India Radio</u> not later than this date. |
| 11 October 1968 | | <u>All</u> reports provided by members must reach <u>All India Radio</u> not later than this date. |



ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

NHK Building, Uchisaiwai-cho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

1 July 1968

SCHEDULE SHOWING ARRANGEMENTS TO BE ADOPTED FOR 1968 GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMPARED WITH THOSE FOLLOWED

IN PREVIOUS YEARS

ARRANGEMENTS TO BE ADOPTED FOR 1968 GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Arrangements as Followed in Previous Years

13 November (Wednesday)	Programme and Engineering Committee meetings	Administrative Council Meeting Meetings for Juries of ABU Prize (if necessary)
14 November (Thursday)	Programme and Engineering Committee meetings	Administrative Council Meeting Meetings of Juries for ABU Prize
15 November (Friday)	Programme and Engineering Committee meetings	Free day for delegates. (Time had to be allowed at this stage for the completion of reports from the Council to the General Assembly)
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22 November (Friday)	Discussions on special topic or working session.	Free day for delegates. (It was essential to allow 2 days for the completion of all the documents for the Closing Session)
23 November (Saturday)	Morning: Working session (if required). Afternoon: Closing Plenary Session.	Closing Plenary Session

ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

BOX 3636, G.P.O.,

SYDNEY.

CABLE ADDRESS: ASBUN, SYDNEY

TO: ABU MEMBERS

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT CONVENTION RELATING TO SPACE COMMUNICATION

In the resolution regarding space communication adopted by the ABU Administrative Council at its recent meeting special attention was drawn to the urgent need for a new international copyright convention which would provide protection for programmes relayed by satellite. The ABU's Council requested that members of our Union should:

".... inform the appropriate national authorities and the UNESCO National Commissions in their own countries of the importance to broadcasters of the recommendation made by the Conference (of broadcasting Unions) regarding a universal convention for the protection of television transmissions carried by satellite and that they should take appropriate steps to ensure that the national delegations to the next session of the UNESCO General Conference, to be held in the latter part of 1968, will support the recommendations on this matter made by the Conference" (of broadcasting Unions).

This request to members made by the ABU's Council was the result of the Conference on the Use of Space Communication in Broadcasting which was arranged by UNESCO in Paris last January and was attended by representatives of all the broadcasting Unions and of broadcasting organisations in north America where there is no Union. All the organisations attending this Conference were convinced that there is an urgent need for the new convention, because the existing copyright conventions do not deal with satellite relays, and all firmly supported the recommendation made to UNESCO by the Conference which was that the Conference:

"recommends that an international convention be prepared and adopted, for the protection of television transmissions carried by communications and broadcast satellites, making the recording, rebroadcast and public use of such transmissions subject to the authorisation of the originating television organisation and

that UNESCO urgently take the necessary steps for the preparation and adoption of such a convention, which the meeting considers to be within the competence of UNESCO."

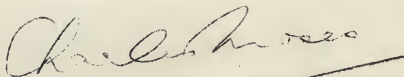
Very briefly, the situation behind this recommendation is that satellite transmissions cover a very large area and can be received in any country within this area which has the necessary equipment. Until a new copyright convention is prepared and adopted, broadcasting organisations transmitting a programme by satellite have no proper legal means of restricting the relay to the country or countries for which the programmes are intended. Normally the transmitting organisation would pay the contributing artists, composers, writers, etc. only for the rights for the use of the programme in the country or countries to which the relay is directed but, as there is at present no copyright convention dealing with satellite relays, the transmitting organisation could find itself forced to pay for the rights for the programme to be used in all the countries covered by the satellite. This could mean that the cost of relays by satellite would be very much higher than is necessary, and would thus restrict the use of space communication for relaying television programmes.

Moreover, there is at present nothing to prevent a broadcasting organisation from using a programme transmitted by satellite to which it is not entitled and for which it has not made any of the appropriate payments. Whilst it is hoped that broadcasters would not "take" programmes from their colleagues in other countries in this way, there has already been at least one case where this has happened.

The ABU Council's request was therefore that ABU members should take action, through the appropriate organisations in their own countries, to ensure that the recommendation to UNESCO made by the conference of the broadcasting Unions would be adopted by the next UNESCO General Conference, which is to be held in Paris in October/November, 1968. The aim of this request was that UNESCO would be authorised to take steps for the preparation of the new copyright convention at the earliest possible date.

However, I have just received a letter on this subject from the Director of Legal Affairs for the European Broadcasting Union, Dr. Straschnov, whose address on copyright was an outstanding feature of the ABU's last General Assembly. Copies of Dr. Straschnov's letter and of the statements he sent with it are attached. It will be noted that Dr. Straschnov's point is that adequate provision does not appear to have been made for discussion at the UNESCO General Conference of the recommendation about the new copyright convention which was unanimously adopted at the meeting of the broadcasting Unions. To make sure that this recommendation will be considered, he proposes that as many broadcasting organisations as possible should request their Governments to send to the Director-General of UNESCO a letter requesting that a specific resolution on this matter should be placed before the UNESCO General Conference. A sample letter, setting out the proposed resolution, is attached immediately behind Dr. Straschnov's letter.

This action would be in line with the request to ABU members made by the ABU's own Administrative Council, as it would help to ensure that action will be taken about the necessary copyright convention as soon as possible. It is therefore hoped that ABU members will give consideration to raising this matter with their Governments. It is, however, necessary to emphasise the point made by Dr. Straschnov that, to be effective, the letters must reach the Director-General of UNESCO in Paris at least 10 weeks before the beginning of the UNESCO General Conference that is by the beginning of September.



CHARLES MOSES
Secretary-General

15th July 1968

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION (E. B. U.)

UNION EUROPÉENNE DE RADIODIFFUSION (U. E. R.)

DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

Centre International
1, rue de Varemé
GENEVA

Sir Charles Moses
Secretary-General of the
Asian Broadcasting Union
Box 3636, G.P.O.

Ref.: GS/RT/BO
55.384

S y d n e y

Australia

25th June 1968

Dear Sir Charles,

(---) You attended the meeting of experts on space communications in Paris last January and supported the recommendation calling on Unesco to draw up a convention for the protection of television signals transmitted via satellite. For various reasons this recommendation is not included in the programme which the Director General of Unesco is submitting to the Unesco General Conference in October/November this year. To remedy the omission it is essential that Governments should write to the Director General of Unesco, by the beginning of September at the latest, on the lines of the enclosed model.


(---) I would be extremely grateful if you would take immediate steps with ABU members to suggest to them that they, in their turn, might press their Governments to write to Mr. Mahau, Director General of Unesco. To explain the need for the proposed convention, which will primarily benefit developing countries, I have prepared an explanatory memorandum which I also enclose and which you may wish to distribute to ABU members.

I am taking the same steps with EBU members, since without the support of a large number of governments the proposed convention will not see the light very soon and thus, yet again, technology will have developed a splendid medium of communication which, for legal reasons, cannot be fully exploited.

I therefore count on your full cooperation.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,


G. Straschnov

2 Enclosures in English and French

Model letter to the
Director General of UNESCO

The Government(s) of support(s) the action of UNESCO with a view to examining the various problems raised in the sphere of copyright and "neighbouring" rights by radio and television transmissions via communications satellites (Chapter 5, Section 5.1, Part II, §§ 1685 and 1686) and propose(s) the addition of a new resolution on this subject in the following terms:

"The General Conference,

Considering the potentialities inherent in communications via satellites for the promotion of education, science and culture, and for the more rapid national progress of developing States;

Noting that the extension of transmissions via satellites to their full potential depends on adequate protection of the signals transmitted;

Recalling the recommendation adopted by the meeting of experts on the use of space communications for broadcasting, held at UNESCO headquarters from 24th to 26th January 1968, inviting UNESCO urgently to take the necessary steps for the preparation and adoption of an international convention for the protection of television signals carried by communications satellites;

Requests the Director General:

- (i) to act on this recommendation at the earliest possible moment;
- (ii) to provide, in drawing up his 1971-1972 Programme and Budget proposals, for the convening of an international conference with a view to the adoption of such a convention."

GS/RT/JN

24.6.1968

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The meeting of experts on the use of space communication for broadcasting, held under UNESCO auspices in Paris from 24th to 26th January 1968, unanimously adopted a recommendation calling on UNESCO to draw up an international convention for the protection of television signals transmitted via satellite against their use without the authorization of the originating television organizations.

I. The motives behind this recommendation were as follows:

1. In the near future we can expect the entry into operation of distribution satellites capable of transmitting television signals over large areas, e.g. the whole of Europe and Africa, and that any of the territories covered will be able to receive these signals by means of earth stations of comparatively simple design and low cost (about US\$ 200,000) and broadcast them via the television stations of its national network.

This system will particularly benefit the developing countries, which, although at present largely destitute of the conventional communication media, will then be in a position to receive, for live or deferred transmission, schools programmes, post-school and educational broadcasts, sports and news broadcasts, etc., direct from the "advanced" continents.

2. However, if the television organizations of advanced countries are to furnish such programmes to developing countries it is essential to provide them with a legal means of controlling the extent of the use made of their signals, which will be theoretically receivable in a very large number of territories. To cite the example of signals intended by

a European broadcasting organization for the Arab countries of North Africa, it is vital that the originating organization should know for certain that other countries of the African continent, although likewise "illuminated" by the satellites, will not use the broadcast. Without this certainty, and if the originating organization could not determine in advance the countries for which alone its signals were intended, it would be compelled to purchase the rights in the contributions to the making of the programme transmitted via satellite for the entire continent of Africa, and thus have to pay large and probably prohibitive sums to authors, performers, news agencies, sports promoters, educational experts, etc. In these circumstances the distribution satellite, which by its nature is intended to assist in the cultural advancement of the developing countries, would forfeit the advantages it offers owing to the cost which the broadcasters of developed countries would have to bear, merely because they could not delimit the geographical zone of utilization of their signals and hence offer their contracting partners a guarantee that this geographical zone would not be exceeded.

3. To create the conditions where such control is possible and ensure that developing countries enjoy the benefits of distribution satellites to the full, the UNESCO-convened meeting of experts mentioned above considered it essential that a worldwide convention be drawn up for the protection of television signals carried via satellite against their use without the authorization of the originating organization.

It may be wondered why the meeting of experts did not deem the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations, signed at Rome on 26th October 1961, sufficient to ensure the desired protection. The reasons were twofold :

a) First, this Convention does not protect signals carried via satellite - which is only natural, considering when it was signed. For, although in Article 13 it protects television organizations against

unauthorized uses of "their broadcasts", Article 3 defines "broadcasting" as the transmission by wireless means for public reception of sounds or of images and sounds. In the case of satellite broadcasts, however, the originating organization does not transmit images and sounds for public reception. It transmits signals (which cannot, for frequency reasons, be received by the public) towards the satellite, and the satellite returns them to an earth station which channels them to the domestic television network, and it is the latter which broadcasts for public reception and thus carries on "broadcasting" within the meaning of the Rome Convention. This means, paradoxically, that under the Rome Convention the signals transmitted via satellite are protected for the organization that receives and broadcasts them, but not for the organization that originates them.

b) The Rome Convention protects not only broadcasts in the above-mentioned sense, but also phonograms and the contributions of performers. With respect to the latter in particular, the Convention requires highly complex national legislation, with the result that to date, seven years after its signing, the number of countries that have ratified it is very small (ten only, among which developing countries form an infinitesimal minority). To meet the immediate need for protection of television signals, in the interests first and foremost of developing countries, revision of the Rome Convention is not a course that can be seriously considered because it would leave untouched the problem of the complicated but nevertheless essential domestic legislation required under Article 26. Furthermore, the developing countries - which are precisely the countries for whose benefit the protection of broadcasts transmitted via satellite is sought - rarely possess a national phonographic industry or performer troupes requiring protection in foreign countries, and thus have little interest in becoming parties to the Rome Convention even if it were revised to include the protection of signals transmitted via satellite.

4. Hence the drafting of a new convention solely for the protection of television signals transmitted via satellite, as requested by the UNESCO meeting of experts, is vital and urgent if the developing countries are to

derive full benefit from distribution satellites. Such a convention would not, incidentally, be contrary to the Rome Convention, since Article 22 of the latter expressly provides for international agreements which grant more extensive rights to any of the three parties covered by this Convention.

II. For reasons which are not immediately apparent the UNESCO General Programme does not include, for the attention of the 1968 General Conference, the text of the recommendation adopted by its January 1968 meeting of experts, but contains - in Chapter 5, Section 5.1., Part II, §§ 1685 and 1686 - much vaguer proposals merely providing for study, without specifying the urgency of the need for an international convention in the sense indicated above. Mere acceptance of this part of the programme by the General Conference would scarcely serve the interests of developing countries in the sphere of cultural broadcasting via satellite, and it is therefore vital that the General Conference should in this respect go beyond the programme submitted to it. To accomplish this, however, the Director General of UNESCO must receive concrete governmental proposals not less than ten weeks before the Conference, and a model proposal of this kind is the object of the present communication.

III. It is recalled that the recommendation unanimously adopted by the UNESCO meeting of experts in January 1968 ran as follows:

"Recommends that an international convention be prepared and adopted, for the protection of television transmissions carried by communications and broadcast satellites, making the recording, rebroadcast and public use of such transmissions subject to the authorization of the originating television organization and

that, UNESCO urgently take the necessary steps for the preparation and adoption of such a convention, which the Meeting considers to be within the competence of UNESCO."

ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

BOX 3636, G.P.O.,

SYDNEY.

CABLE ADDRESS: ASBUN. SYDNEY

PRIX JEUNESSE INTERNATIONAL

MUNICH, 7 - 14 JUNE 1968

(Report by the Secretary-General)

Although a short statement about the Prix Jeunesse was included in the July Newsletter, I feel that members - particularly those with TV services - would be interested in more detailed information about the competition itself and about those programmes which may be suitable for inclusion in the television services of members.

The Prix Jeunesse is an international competition for television programmes for children and young people submitted by broadcasting organisations or by associations of broadcasting organisations.

Programmes may be entered in the competition in one of four categories: for children's programmes (up to 7 years); for children's programmes (from 7 to 12 years); for youth programmes (from 12 to 15 years), and for youth programmes (over 15 years). In each of the four categories the entries are judged under two headings: (a) information and instruction, and (b) drama and entertainment. A prize and a commendatory award may be conferred by the juries in each category and under both headings; therefore eight prizes and eight commendatory awards are available for competition.

In addition to the normal Prix Jeunesse prizes and awards, three special prizes were made available this year. One special prize was donated by UNICEF and consisted of the opening bars of a new composition specially written by Prof. Carl Orff and signed by him; this was awarded for the programme which best depicted the application of the Rights of the Child. Another special prize was donated by the German UNESCO Commission for the programme which most contributed to mutual understanding among young people of different nations; this prize consisted of a lithography by Andre Masson. The third special prize included an original painting by an internationally famous artist; it was donated by the Prix Jeunesse Foundation for the best human interest programme which is simultaneously suitable for widespread international exchange and therefore capable of furthering international understanding.

The prizes for the Prix Jeunesse competitions are substantial. This year each of the eight prizes and the special prize donated by the Prix Jeunesse Foundation consisted of a bronze statuette and a sum of DM10,000 (about \$US2500), and each commendatory award included a certificate and DM3000 (about \$US750).

Participants may enter up to 5 programmes but the total time of all entries should not exceed 65 minutes. The programmes entered must have been produced and broadcast within the two years preceding the competition. Programmes which have been awarded prizes in other competitions are admitted but no programme may be awarded a Prix Jeunesse prize more than once.

The Prix Jeunesse International competitions, which are sponsored jointly by the Bayerischer Rundfunk (Bavarian Broadcasting Corporation), the Bavarian Government and the City of Munich, are held at two-yearly intervals, the first and second having been held in 1964 and 1966.

The judging of the entries is carried out by the panels of 9 jurors each, one being responsible for the programmes intended for children up to 12 years of age, the other for the two classes directed to youth audiences. The jurors

for the 1968 competitions were drawn from 16 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and North and South America.

Annexure A (attached) lists the members of the juries; Annexure B lists the programmes which received prizes and awards; Annexure C the comments of the juries on these programmes with the addition of my own notes with relevant details about the programmes, indicating those which ABU members may be interested to secure for use in their own TV services.

I feel that this report would be incomplete without paying a tribute to the organisation of the Prix Jeunesse International.

The arrangements were primarily the responsibility of the Bayerischer Rundfunk in whose premises the competition was held and whose staff carried out much of the detail work. The Intendant (Director-General) of the Rundfunk (Mr Christian Wallenreiter), who is also the President of ARD, one of the ABU's associate members in Germany, took a keen interest in every aspect of the competition and showed himself to be a gracious and dignified host.

The general planning and overall supervision of the competition and its many associated functions, was in the hands of Mr Siegfried Magold, Secretary-General of the Prix Jeunesse Foundation, and the credit for the outstanding success of the Third Prix Jeunesse must, in a very large measure, go to him.

Every one of the more than 150 jurors, representatives of the participant organisations, guests, and observers could not help but be impressed by the high standard of efficiency displayed, not only in the split-second timing of the screening of the 116 films which had been entered or were demonstrated, but in the many other administrative details associated with transport, with catering, with travel bookings or with the social functions. The courtesy of the Prix Jeunesse staff who were in attendance for long hours - the screenings started at 9.30 and on a number of occasions finished near midnight - was sincerely appreciated by all who attended.



CHARLES NOSES

P.S. Members who are interested in securing, for transmission purposes, any of the films referred to in the Annexures should get in touch either with the Director of Interpool, a company set up by the national broadcasting organisations of Austria, Bavaria and Switzerland, or directly with the broadcasting organisation which produced the film.

Interpool is a television programme distribution company which is negotiating for the broadcasting rights of most of the films listed in the Annexures, with a view to making them available, particularly to developing countries, at a reasonable fee.

Communications to Interpool should be addressed to its Director who is:

Mr Siegfried Magold
c/- Bayerischer Rundfunk
Rundfunkplatz 1
8 Munich 2
GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.

JURIES OF THE PRIX JEUNESSE INTERNATIONAL 1968

JURY I (Children's Programmes)

Chairman

Professor Ralph Garry

Boston University, U.S.A.

Members

Ursula Eason

BBC, United Kingdom.

Valentina Fedotova

State Committee for Radio and
TV, U.S.S.R.

Dr Guido Frai

Swiss Radio and TV.

Dr. Anneliese de Haas

"Die Welt", Hamburg, West Germany.

Christopher O. Kolade

Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation

Pierre Matthieu

ORTF, France.

Tadashi Yoshida

NHK, Japan.

Milos Volf

Czech Television Service.

JURY II (Youth Programmes)

Chairman

Professor Italo Neri

RAI, Italy.

Members

Ingrid Edstrom

Swedish Broadcasting Corporation.

Herbert Kauk

Austrian Radio and TV Service.

Anna-Luise Heyster

ZDF, West Germany.

Bert Janssens

Belgian Radio and TV Service.

Bela Kovacs

Hungarian Radio and TV Service.

Khunying Ambhorn Meesook

Ministry of Education, Thailand.

Eduardo T. Arce

Catholic University of Chile.

RESULTS OF THE PRIX JEUNESSE INTERNATIONAL 1968Category I: Children's Programmes (up to 7 years of age)

(a) Information and Instruction

Prize: "Luckybus" entered by Yleisradio, TV, FinlandAward: (none awarded)

(b) Entertainment

Prize: (none awarded)Award: This was divided between:

- i) "The Little Bird and the Cloud" entered by the Swiss Radio and TV Service.
- ii) "The Chimneysweep" entered by the Danish Radio and TV Service.

Category II: Children's Programmes (7 to 12 years of age)

(a) Information and Instruction

Prize: (none awarded)Award: "Lets Draw" entered by Radio Telefis Eireann (Ireland)

(b) Entertainment

Prize: "The Young Bullfighters" entered by the State Committee for Radio and TV, U.S.S.R.Award: "Kuro Hime" entered by NHK, Japan.Category III: Youth Programmes (12 to 15 years of age)

(a) Information and Instruction

Prize: "A New Start" entered by the Norwegian State Broadcasting ServiceAward: "Batik" entered by the Hungarian Radio and Television Service.

(b) Entertainment

Prize: "Do Not Adjust Your Set" entered by the ITV, United Kingdom.Award: "Disc Jockeys" entered by Radio-TV, Belgium.

Category IV: Youth Programmes (over 15 years of age)

(a) Information and Instruction

Prize: (none awarded)

Award: This was divided between:

- i) "For Bright Minds" entered by ZDF (West Germany)
- ii) "Young People" entered by the Catholic University of Chile.

(b) Entertainment

Prize: "Fauritrius" entered by the Belgian Radio and TV.

Award: "Knut Kiesewetter Sings" entered by the South West Broadcasting Service (West Germany)

SPECIAL PRIZES

Spécial Prize Donated by the Prix Jeunesse Foundation

"The Scarecrow" entered by the Czech Television Service

Special Prize Donated by UNICEF

"Vision On" entered by the BBC, United Kingdom.

Spécial Prize Donated by the German UNESCO Commission

"Marie-Christine" entered by the French service of the Swiss Radio and Television Service.

PROGRAMMES WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION

Jury I: Children's Programmes

Category II: "Play With Me Daddy" entered by the Danish Radio and TV Service.

Category I: "The Curly Tail of the Piglet" entered by the German Television Service, Berlin.

Jury II:

Category IV: "Saturday Square" entered by the Nigerian Broadcasting Corp.

Category III: "Technology - Friend or Fiend" entered by the Netherlands Television Service.

"Secrets of a Brook" entered by KVIS-TV, Sacramento, U.S.A.

"One, Two, Three" entered by the State Committee for Radio and TV, U.S.S.R.

JURIES' COMMENTS ON SELECTED PROGRAMMES

(With Notes by Secretary-General)

(a) Category I:

"Lucky bus"

(Yleisradio TV, Finland)

This programme comprising 3 episodes, is most adequate to inform children in pre-school-age about the modern every day life.

Its special merits can be seen in the discreet, well balanced utilization of the composition, in the rhythm of pictures, as well as in the choice of the graphical technique and in the subtle introduction of the accoustical means.

The programme thus awakens the child's interest and appeals to its imagination.

The simple story, the inventive humour and the likeable figures correspond in the most optical way to the imagination and the creative experience of the children.

To understand the world of the child to understand the world surrounding him.

NOTES

An outstanding programme for young children. Made in colour, This animated cartoon would be very effective in black and white. The three episodes run about 4 minutes. The commentary is in English. Yleisradio provided a cardboard cut-out model of the principal character which could be easily made and animated by a child.

This programme is strongly recommended for children under 7 years.

"The Chimneysweep"

(Danish Radio and TV)

This programme is a successful attempt to transcribe a well known folksong into picture in a graphical, clear, and modern way. The frequent repetition of the refrain, and the easy to remember melody help the child to grasp and to find its way into the course of this romantic and dramatic story.

What is offered here is a delightful combination of tension, elements with which children are familiar - games, story and reality.

NOTES

An animated cartoon in black and white. Duration: approximately 12 minutes. Musical background delightful. Could be used for children in the 7-12 year group as well as for younger ones. English sound-track.

"The Little Bird and the Cloud"

(Swiss Radio and TV)

Impressing in this programme are the gentle poetic way of the narration, the careful making and the consequent keeping up of the simple technique of the movement.

Enriching is also the clear information on how to effect movement in the picture in the most simple way.

NOTES

An animated cartoon in black and white, made very simply.
 Excellent for young children up to 7 years. Music very good.
 Duration: 25 minutes. Commentary in English.

(b) Category II:"Lets Draw"

(Radio Telefis Eireann, Ireland)

The programme unobtrusively induces children, with very simple means, to occupy themselves playfully with pencil and brush.

The presenter shows the children how to turn chance forms into imaginative drawings simply by using their imagination.

NOTES

An excellent programme for children of 12-15 years. A young woman with an attractive personality and a good voice encourages children to use their imagination in drawing. Black and white.
 Duration: about 20 minutes. Programme in English.

"The Young Bullfighters"

(U.S.S.R. Radio and TV)

This contribution is marked by its fascinating tempo, its gratifying humour and inescapable hilarity. The film shows veritable young rascals, children, as they really are: natural, spontaneous, without shyness; therefore it is utterly different from the type of artificial and overly ingenious children's programmes so often encountered.

The failure of the fantastically ambitious plans of the two "heroes" provides an unobtrusive commentary on human life.

The way in which the idea of the programme is combined with a perfect dialogue, excellent acting, exemplary photography, and superb directing makes this programme the very model of an excellent children's programme.

NOTES

One of the most outstanding programmes in the Prix Jeunesse. The Bayerischer Rundfunk have decided to 'dub' the dialogue in German but, even with an English commentary read by the official interpreter, this programme was superb entertainment - for adults as well as children; in fact it would have a great success as 'family' entertainment in any country. Filmed in black and white. Duration: 30 minutes. The English translation is very well prepared.

"Kuro Hime"

(Nippon Hoso Kyokai, Japan)

Conforming with the tradition of Japanese culture this programme presents a legend of high ethical value with remarkable force and artistic precision.

The tremendous expressiveness of the puppets, the lyrical tenderness, the dramatic fights, the brilliant colours and the masterly exploitation of all technical facilities make this programme a most impressive achievement and an outstanding work of art.

NOTES

It was difficult to separate "Kuro Hime" and the U.S.S.R. programme, "The Young Bullfighters". They were of equal standard: though very different. This programme, presenting puppets in colour, was remarkable. I have never seen puppets so lifelike. A 'must'

for any colour TV service but would also be effective in black and white. Duration: 42 minutes. English sound track. Most adults would be fascinated with the fantastic skill of the puppeteers and the overall production.

"The Scarecrow"

(Czech Television)

It may be surprising that a film whose hero is a scarecrow is awarded the prize for the best human-interest programme. In fact it is a cartoon in which no human figure appears.

The film whose presentation is just as suitable to a child's power of perception as the simple but convincing graphic realization, treats of a human problem in the form of a fable. In a humorous way the children are made aware of the fact that something old and insignificant may nevertheless be useful and valuable and that contrasts and apparently irreconcilable hostilities may, in fact, be overcome.

NOTES

Splendid animated cartoon film for children of 7-12 years.

It has no dialogue: the film itself tells the story.

The duration is only 7 minutes. The film is black and white.

"Vision On"

(B.B.C., United Kingdom)

The programme, which forms part of a series that has met with great interest, not only offers educational assistance for deaf children in an entertaining manner, but also successfully tries to integrate them in the community of the not handicapped. In doing so it makes a valuable contribution in keeping with the objectives of Unicef, to the realization of the right of the child to unhampered, physical, and mental development.

NOTES

Although primarily intended for deaf children this excellent programme can be seen by any children, and even adults, with interest and much pleasure. There is clever and amusing use of cameras. Black and white. Duration: about 21 minutes. English programme.

"Marie-Christine"

(Swiss Radio and TV)

The special UNESCO prize was awarded to the film Marie-Christine, which tells of the life of an 8 year old Indian girl, living in a Swiss industrial town.

With her family and at school, at play and in her encounter with nature the little Indian girl experiences a new world confronting her with understanding and respect.

The special educational value of the film, which is intended for children between the ages of 8 and 12 years lies in the fact that the native Swiss children are shown persuasively but unpretentiously why and how it is possible and necessary to live, learn and play together with a child from a faroff country.

The programme constitutes a valuable contribution to UNESCO's efforts to create a society in which people of the most diverse backgrounds, races and educational standards may develop their capacities in free co-operation for the benefit of all.

NOTES

A good example of the effective integration of an orphaned child from an Asian country into the normal life of a European family. An English commentary is available but the dialogue is in French. Black and white. Duration: 23 minutes.

(c) Category III:"A New Start"

(Norwegian Broadcasting Service)

This film shows the fate of a young man who sustains severe physical injury through an accident. By mobilizing and intensifying his will to live, he succeeds not only in transforming his physical incapacities but also in building a full and successful life.

By the discreet manner of presentation and by refraining from capitalizing on the drama of the story, "A New Start" shows that people may be able, even in extreme situations, to succeed with the help of their environment and themselves if the former does not remain fixed in false sympathy but actively supports him in his effort.

NOTES

This programme provides a wonderful lesson for parents as well as young people, including Category IV as well as Category III. Well worthwhile. Narrative in English. Black and white. Duration: 30 minutes.

"Batik"

(Hungarian Radio and TV)

The film shows that young spectators also may learn the technique of batik-making with simple means.

The presentation of the artistic technique and the factual information about the production of batik result in an impressive programme on the importance of a popular art.

The portrait of the young artist and her explanations of her work may also induce the audience towards creative activity.

NOTES

"Batik" would be equally suitable for Category IV or adults interested in trying their hand at batik work. Black and white. Duration: 18 minutes. Unexciting but quite good. The explanatory remarks in English are adequate.

"Do Not Adjust Your Set"

(I.T.V., United Kingdom)

In this programme specifically intended for young people, young performers succeed in producing an entertainment programme whose formal quality matches the wealth of pointed, witty and unexpected ideas.

Although aimed at the age group 12-15, this intellectual and at the same time unpretentious presentation also appeals to adults.

Performers and audience are joined in carefree joie de vivre.

NOTES

A highly entertaining programme, not only for Category III but Category IV and every adult who enjoys quick moving fun. Strongly recommended. Black and white. Duration: 20 minutes. English.

"Disc-Jockeys"

(Belgian Radio-TV)

The programme "Disc-Jockeys" appeals equally to boys and girls. It should be emphasized in particular that the factual information on the milieu in which the jockeys present their programme, in itself becomes part of the entertainment, an attraction which forms an artistic whole together with the presentation of hits, songs and chansons.

Furthermore, the film subtly and inoffensively corrects some of the ideal conceptions that young viewers may have of the life and work of their idols.

The entertaining presentation of reality attracts the young viewers and induces them to form their own judgment.

NOTES

This show would appeal to the over 15 years group just as much as, if not more than, to the 12-15 years old. Adults might find it noisy but it is a genuine lively teenage entertainment programme. Duration: about 42 minutes. Filmed in black and white. English commentary, songs in various languages, mostly English. Some dialogue in French but the action makes a knowledge of French unnecessary.

(d) Category IV:"Gente Joven" (Young People)

(University of Chile)

The programme meets the interests of young people with a well-balanced blend of music, interviews and instruction.

The idea to lead young people - precisely questioning - to comment on problems of their life deserves special mention.

NOTES

A potpourri of music - instrumental and vocal - mostly popular, mixed with interviews with young people. Black and white. An English commentary is provided. Duration: 28 minutes.

"For Bright Minds"

(Z.D.F., Germany)

This programme can serve as a model for solving the problem of directly inducing young viewers to logical thinking.

A special attraction lies in the supreme skill of the presenter who knows how to present rather abstract material in a lively manner.

NOTES

A programme for intelligent children, introducing card and other "brain" games of an intellectual kind. Black and white. Duration: about 32 minutes. A commentary in English is provided.

"Mauritius"

(Belgian Radio and TV)

This three-part series meets the young people's legitimate need for thrilling entertainment in an extraordinary way. It breaches the gap between the young people's desire and the conventional detective films for adults by depicting conflict situations and attitudes taken from the sphere of life familiar to youth.

Four young people are drawn into an adventure revolving around the project Mauritius.

By virtue of its composition and production the programme reaches an extraordinary standard.

NOTES

An excellent thriller in the modern vein involving "flower people". However, as all the dialogue is in French, it would not be suitable for use in other languages. Black and white. Duration: 30 minutes.

"Knut Kiesewetter Sings"

(German Democratic Republic)

The programme entertains the spectator on account of its rich repertoire and by presenting the well-known German Jazz singer Knut Kiesewetter.

It attempts to draw a lively portrait in which artistic self-interpretation is related to the demands of the young spectators.

Where Beat and Jazz aspire to be regarded as forms of pure art, the artist and producer strive to show these forms of art in their proper perspective.

NOTES

Knut Kiesewetter is a good singer of the popular style of today, but his attempt to tell his life story and philosophy is not so interesting. This programme would not be so effective in a language other than German. Black and white. Duration: 35 minutes.

ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION (A. B. U.)

YOSHINORI MAEDA
PRESIDENT

1 May 1968

Dear Mr. Harley,

You will know that at the Fourth General Assembly of the ABU held in Singapore last October, All India Radio generously offered to act as host for the Fifth General Assembly of our Union and that this offer was warmly accepted by our members.

It now gives me great pleasure, as President of the ABU and in terms of Clause 1 of Article 9 of the ABU Statutes, to convene the Fifth General Assembly of the ABU in New Delhi to be held within the period 13 to 23 November, 1968.

I should explain that the General Assembly itself will not occupy the whole of the period I have just mentioned but there are other activities, such as the judging of the ABU Prize, for which allowance has to be made in the total period. At this moment there are problems about stating specifically the details of the arrangements within the period 13 to 23 November but we expect to be able to send a detailed schedule for this period to all ABU members by the beginning of June. In the meantime, I hope that the information I have given will be helpful to our members in planning their own activities for the latter part of this year.

As members will be aware, it is one of my responsibilities as President of the ABU to issue the agenda for our General Assemblies. The ABU Statutes require that the agenda should reach members eight weeks before each General Assembly and this means that we must all begin to give thought to it a long time before the meeting. I am anxious that all our members should have the opportunity of putting forward proposals, for consideration at the General Assembly, about activities which would be valuable for the ABU to undertake and I am therefore attaching a schedule showing the arrangements that will need to be observed in the preparation of the agenda for the Fifth General Assembly. I am sending several copies of this schedule to you, so that they may be made available to the heads of those sections of your staff which may be concerned with the preparation of agenda items or reports for discussion at the meeting.

As President of the ABU, I look forward with warm pleasure to our Fifth General Assembly in New Delhi and hope sincerely that it will be possible for all our members to be represented at this meeting. I am sure that All India Radio will make excellent arrangements on our behalf, as have our host organisations in previous years, and that the 1968 General Assembly will therefore contribute greatly to the further development of our Union.

Yours sincerely,



Yoshinori Maeda

Mr. William G. Harley
President
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20036
U.S.A.

Enclosures



ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

SCHEDULE FOR PREPARATION OF AGENDA AND DOCUMENTS FOR FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

New Delhi - November 1968

AGENDA

DOCUMENTS CONTRIBUTED BY MEMBERS

16 July 1968 A preliminary list of agenda items will be sent to members by the Secretary-General, e.g. agenda items required by the ABU Statutes, matters arising from decisions of earlier General Assemblies, etc.

20 August 1968 Members to send to ABU offices in Tokyo and Sydney any agenda items they wish to add to the list. Each agenda item proposed by members to be accompanied by a short summary of the proposal the member concerned wishes the General Assembly to consider.

27 August 1968 Agenda items proposed by members must reach Tokyo and Sydney, as required by Article 10 Clause 3 of the ABU Statutes, which states that such items must reach the Secretariat 11 weeks before the General Assembly.

10 Sept. 1968 Agenda to be issued by the President of the ABU from Tokyo.

18 Sept. 1968 Agenda should reach all members by this date, in accordance with the requirement of the ABU Statutes that the agenda must reach members 8 weeks before the meeting.

4 October 1968

11 October 1968

Members are requested, at this stage, to begin preparing reports on any agenda items they have proposed for inclusion in the agenda. For example, if a member has proposed that the ABU should arrange a programme exchange, the member concerned should make a report stating the type of programme material that might be exchanged, whether the exchange might be arranged once or a number of times, etc.

These reports should be sent as soon as possible to the host organisation, All India Radio.

Members should begin preparing reports on any other agenda items, e.g. agenda items proposed by other members, on which they may wish to offer comments or suggestions for discussion during the General Assembly. These reports should also be sent as soon as possible to All India Radio.

All reports to be provided by members, for discussion at the General Assembly, should be sent by them to All India Radio not later than this date.

All reports provided by members must reach All India Radio not later than this date.



ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

NHK Building, Uchisaiwai-cho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Tokyo Secretariat

Cable address: ABUNI TOKYO

27 May 1968

TO: ABU MEMBERS

REPORT FROM ABU ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL ON ITS FIFTH MEETING

The ABU Administrative Council has asked me to send to ABU members its report on its Fifth Meeting, held in Seoul on 23 and 24 May 1968. I am attaching several copies of this report so that they may be distributed among those departments in your organisation likely to be interested in the report. In this regard, I would like to mention that your engineering staff would no doubt be interested in the section of the report which is headed "Measurement of Signals from Distant Medium Frequency Transmitter", while other sections will be of interest to your programme officers or to those concerned with staff training.

As mentioned in the Council's report, the Chairman of the ABU Study Group on Space Communication prepared for the Council's meeting a report on the latest developments in this field. The Council considered that this report should be made available to all ABU members and copies of it are therefore attached. I would like to draw attention to the fact that this report is mainly concerned with non-engineering aspects of the use of space communication for broadcasting and will therefore be of interest to the senior administrative and programme officers of your organisation.

As a result of the report from the Study Group on Space Communication and other information made available during its meeting, the Council adopted a number of resolutions requesting action by ABU members. Details about this matter will be sent to members in the near future.

CHARLES MOSÈS
Secretary-General

REPORT TO ABU MEMBERS FROM THE
ABU ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The Administrative Council is required by the ABU Statutes to report to all ABU members after each of its meetings and this report has therefore been prepared to give members a brief outline of the Council's work during its Fifth Meeting, held in Seoul on 23 and 24 May 1968. Those present at this meeting were:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Australian Broadcasting Commission | - Mr. J.A. Hollinshead,
representing the ABC's
Councillor, Mr. T.S.
Duckmanton |
| Broadcasting Corporation of China | - Mr. William Lee,
representing the BCC's
Councillor, Mr. Lee
Shih-feng |
| Korean Broadcasting System | - Mr. Lee Hong Soo
assisted by
Mr. Han Suk
Mr. Han Ki Sun |
| Nippon Hoso Kyokai | - Mr. Yoshinori Maeda
assisted by
Mr. Ichiro Matsui |
| New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation | - Mr. G.H. Stringer |
| Radio-Television Malaysia | - Mr. Dol Ramli |
| Radio Thailand | - Mr. Chamnong Rangsikul
representing the RTH's
Councillor, General Kricha
Punnakanta
assisted by
Mr. Visit Ampaiworn |
| Turkish Radio & TV Corporation | - Professor Ismet Giritli |

Secretary-General - Sir Charles Moses

The Councillors regretted that it was not possible for the Councillor for Radio Afghanistan, Mr. Kushkaki, to attend the meeting.

Before dealing with the meeting, the Council would like to express its very sincere appreciation of the contribution made by the host organisation, the Korean Broadcasting System. The Director of KBS, Mr. Lee Hong Soo, and his officers had made excellent preliminary arrangements and their warm hospitality made the meeting a very happy occasion for all their guests.

The Councillors were also pleased to have had the opportunity of meeting His Excellency the Minister of Public Information, Mr. Hong Jong-chul, under whose direction KBS operates, as well as the officers of a number of other organisations including the President and senior staff of the ABU's associate member in the Republic of Korea, the Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation.

The Council began its meeting by reviewing the action taken by the Secretariat since the 1967 General Assembly on decisions made by the General Assembly and at previous Council meetings. The Council was pleased to note that progress has been made regarding a number of important projects. It is aware that the Secretary-General and his small staff have a heavy burden of work but is pleased that so much has been done in the period since the General Assembly met last October.

Among the more important current projects discussed by the Council were:

Regional Broadcasting Training Institute

Following a recent visit to Malaysia and a number of other Asian countries by UNESCO's Assistant Director-General in charge of Communications, Mr. Tor Gjesdal, it now seems probable that the proposed Regional Broadcasting Training Institute will be established in Kuala Lumpur, where it will be embodied in a national training institute which is to be planned in detail in the coming months.

As reported at the last General Assembly, the main function of the Regional Broadcasting Training Institute will be to train instructors in various aspects of broadcasting, so that they can then return to their own countries to conduct training courses at the national level. The survey undertaken by UNESCO in 1967 indicated that there is not only an extensive need for the training of broadcasting staff in the ABU region but that one of the most pressing problems is a serious shortage of trained instructors.

During the coming months UNESCO will make available to Radio-Television Malaysia the services of an expert in broadcasting training. UNESCO also proposes to arrange in Kuala Lumpur next September an international seminar on broadcasting training. The advice of the UNESCO expert and the recommendations of the seminar will provide the basis for the planning of a national training institute, to be located on the same site as RTM's new radio and television buildings where there will be adequate space for incorporating the projected Regional Institute.

While there is still much to be done, the Council believes that all members will be pleased to know that very valuable progress has been made towards achieving the Regional Institute which would train instructors and also assist broadcasting organisations in the ABU region in establishing their own training courses.

In the meantime several ABU members in the region are continuing to provide training for the staff of other members and assistance is also being given by organisations outside the ABU such as CETO and the Thomson Foundation.

Assistance to Members in the Field of Copyright

Following the decision at the last General Assembly that the European Broadcasting Union should be requested to make available the services of its Director of Legal Affairs, Dr. Straschnov, to prepare model copyright legislation for Asian countries that would be in the interests of broadcasting organisations, detailed proposals have been discussed with the EBU's officers. It is expected that the EBU's decision will be available before the end of this month and that, if it is favourable, Dr. Straschnov will visit two Asian countries in the period between 28 October and 9 November 1968 to assist in the preparation of legislation on the spot.

This legislation could then be used as models in other countries in the ABU region, with appropriate adaptation on which Dr. Straschnov would be prepared to provide written advice.

Space Communication

The Council was very interested to receive reports on the conference of the regional broadcasting Unions organised by UNESCO in Paris last January to consider particularly the non-technical aspects of the use of space communication in broadcasting. The UNESCO report on this Conference was sent to all ABU members shortly before the Council meeting and the Council wishes to commend this report to members, as it contains an account of a number of matters on which action should be taken to protect the interests of broadcasting organisations.

The Council also received at its meeting a report from the Chairman of the ABU Study Group on Space Communication dealing with various developments since the last General Assembly, including those which had been considered at the UNESCO Conference in January. Copies of this report are being sent to all members for their information.

On the basis of these reports, the Council adopted a number of important resolutions requesting members to take action in their own countries. These resolutions will be sent to members in the near future and the Council hopes that members will assist by approaching the appropriate authorities in their own countries, as the matters concerned are important in furthering the interests of all broadcasting organisations in the future.

They are concerned particularly with the need to speed up the allocation of frequencies for space communication and to establish a copyright convention dealing with copyright in programmes relayed by satellites.

Low-cost Television Receivers

The last General Assembly requested that steps be taken to encourage studies of low-cost television receivers which would be easy to operate and maintain, as the high cost of receivers is a deterrent to the effective use of television for educational purposes in developing countries. Subsequently it was learned that a Study Group of the C.C.I.R. was about to examine this matter as a result of a request made on behalf of developing countries in Africa.

Shortly before the Council meeting the report of the C.C.I.R. Study Group became available but it expresses the view that suitable receivers could be operated only in areas in which electricity is available. However, information given to the Council indicated that there are other approaches to this matter, resulting from recent technological developments, and the Secretary-General has been requested to make further enquiries.

Measurement of Signals from Distant Medium Frequency Transmitters

The last General Assembly requested that the Council should examine a recommendation made by the Engineering Committee that the ABU should undertake a survey of ionospheric propagation in the medium frequency band in tropical areas in the ABU region. There is at present a lack of information in this field, so that this survey would not only be of value to ABU members but also to broadcasting stations in tropical areas in other parts of the world.

It was proposed that the survey should be carried out at the Klang Monitoring Station in Malaysia but at the time of the last General Assembly it was not clear whether the Malaysian Government would permit the use of the Klang Station for this purpose and the cost of the proposal, including the purchase of equipment, appeared to be more than could be met from ABU funds.

Since the 1967 General Assembly the Malaysian Government has given permission regarding the use of the Klang Station, if considered suitable, and Radio-Television Malaysia has also offered very important assistance including the services of its staff to carry out the necessary measurements and the provision of additional accommodation for the equipment, without charge to the ABU. The Chairman of the ABU Study Group 1, Mr. Nomura of NHK, has also re-examined the proposal and has pointed out that the necessary equipment could be hired, which would greatly reduce the cost of the project.

The Council has therefore decided that the ABU should proceed with this engineering project, at an estimated cost of \$US3,500. During the second half of 1968 a preliminary investigation will be undertaken at the Klang Station to confirm that its suitability as a location at which to conduct the survey and, assuming this is the case, steps will then be taken to proceed with the survey which will be undertaken during a period of about 12 months.

Programme Activities

The Council was disappointed to learn that it has not yet been possible to secure funds to finance the first of the proposed series of educational films for children, which was to have been produced in Malaysia and Singapore through collaboration among the ABC, RTM, RTS and the BBS. The Council is, however, aware that the Secretary-General is actively pursuing this matter and it is hoped that it will be possible to proceed with the project.

The Council is also aware that the staff of the Secretariat has devoted much time and energy to work associated with various programme exchanges, the possible use by members of entries in the 1967 ABU Prize and other activities intended to increase the useful programme material available to member organisations.

Other Activities

The Council noted that, in addition to major projects such as those mentioned above, the Secretariat has given attention to a number of other matters including the reprinting of the ABU Statutes, the printing and distribution of Volumes 1 and 11 of the Proceedings of the 1967 General Assembly, the publication of a booklet containing the addresses on administrative and legal aspects of broadcasting given at the General Assembly, the improvement of the ABU Newsletter, the preparation of the revised conditions for the ABU Prize and the provision of various other services to members.

Having examined with satisfaction the work done since the General Assembly last October, the Council turned its attention to a number of new proposals and plans for future ABU meetings. Among these were:

Seminar for News Editors

One of the ABU's associate members in the U.S.A., Time-Life Broadcast Inc., has suggested to the Secretary-General the possibility of arranging a seminar for senior news staff in member organisations in the ABU region, on the understanding that funds would be secured from sources outside the ABU to meet travel costs.

After examining this proposal, the Council believes that it would be of value to ABU members and has therefore authorised the Secretary-General to pursue it, provided that it would not involve any substantial expenditure from ABU funds.

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

The Secretary-General also reported on discussions with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, a foundation in Germany which organised a seminar on mass communications in Tokyo in the latter part of 1967 and is interested in undertaking other activities in the Asian area, some of which would be concerned with broadcasting.

The Stiftung is particularly interested in the field of broadcast news and in educational programmes and has already produced a series of television programmes teaching Physics which has been widely used. In this case also, the Council authorised the Secretary-General to pursue his discussions about possible collaboration with the ABU.

Exchange of Information on Books and Periodicals

The Council adopted a proposal made by KBS, the host organisation for its meeting, that the Secretariat should collect from members information about books or periodicals on broadcasting, published in their own countries, indicating the language in which they are available. It is proposed that the Secretariat should collate this information and distribute it to members, so that they may get in touch with each other about publications which they would like to purchase for their own use. Additions to the original list would be included, from time to time, in the ABU Newsletter.

Chinese Language Activities

As a result of the Chinese Language Radio Programme Seminar held in Taipei in November 1967, the BCC made available to the Council a series of recommendations submitted by the Seminar about activities intended to assist other members which have transmissions in Chinese. These included proposals for further Seminars, the organisation of a competition for radio documentaries in Chinese, and exchanges of programmes and information.

The Council warmly commended the BCC for its efforts to assist other members. While it was considered that the ABU could not itself undertake these projects, which would involve a large amount of work, the Council hopes that the BCC will be able to undertake at least some of them for the benefit of other interested members.

Assistance to Members whose Facilities have been Damaged

At the suggestion of KBS, the Council discussed the question of providing assistance to member organisations whose equipment or buildings have been lost or seriously damaged as a result of natural or man-made disasters. It was pointed out that there have recently been some cases in which such disasters have occurred and the Council was pleased to learn that, in these cases, some members have already provided assistance, through gifts of equipment or in other ways.

It was agreed that if similar events occur in the future, the Secretariat should obtain from the member concerned a list of the facilities damaged and should circulate this list to other members, so that they may provide assistance if they are able to do so.

Future General Assemblies

For some time the Council has had under consideration the arrangements for the ABU's annual General Assemblies. The membership of the Union has been growing rapidly and the Council recognised that the increase in the number of

delegates at General Assemblies made a change in the arrangements necessary. Moreover, the present structure of these meetings was adopted before the establishment of the Council and, in existing circumstances, it is difficult for the Council to carry out certain of the functions required of it by the Statutes.

The Council gave much thought to this matter at its meeting in Seoul and finally decided to adopt a recommendation made by the Secretary-General which will result in a change in the order in which meetings are held but without increasing the total time that has been devoted to activities associated with the General Assembly in the past. Under the new arrangements, which are to be adopted for the 1968 General Assembly, the meetings will be held in the following order:

Programme and Engineering Committee Meetings

Meeting of the Administrative Council (at the same time
the judging of the ABU Prize would be in progress)

General Assembly (about 4 days)

Full details about the new arrangements will be sent to all ABU members in the near future. The Council believes that they will be convenient for all members, will increase the efficiency of the meetings, will impose a lesser burden of work for the host organisation and the ABU's staff, and may result in savings for individual members.

Fifth General Assembly: Special Topic

After considering various possible subjects, the Council decided that the special topic for the 1968 General Assembly should be:

Educational Broadcasting with special reference
to Literacy and Basic Education

This is an important area of activity for many ABU members but it is one to which the Union has not yet had the opportunity of giving special attention.

It is proposed that, as in previous years, expert speakers from ABU members and other appropriate organisations should be invited to lead discussions and the Council has authorised the Secretary-General to make the necessary detailed arrangements.

Further information about this matter will be sent to members as soon as possible.

The Council also reviewed estimates of the Union's financial position as at the end of 1967/68 and approved an interim budget for 1968/69. It was necessary that an interim budget for the next financial year should be considered, so that the Secretariat can continue its work between 1 July 1968 and the next General Assembly. This interim budget will be reviewed by the Council at its meeting in November and then submitted to the 1968 General Assembly for approval.

Finally, the Council discussed the locations for future ABU meetings and was pleased to agree that it would recommend to the 1968 General Assembly that it should accept the offer of the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation to act as host for the General Assembly to be held in 1969.

REPORT FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ABU STUDY GROUP ONSPACE COMMUNICATION

As the President will be aware, circumstances have prevented me from attending this meeting of the Administrative Council as had been planned. However, there are a number of matters, including one of some urgency, that I wish to present to the Council through the ABC's representative at this meeting. I propose, because of my absence, to touch only briefly on the present position regarding satellites but there are some matters arising from my attendance at the recent meeting in Istanbul of the E.B.U. Legal Committee and Satellite Working Party which are of direct and important concern to us.

The Satellite Picture

At present, so far as I am aware, only two member organisations, NHK and the ABC, are at present participating in satellite exchange. A new earth station has been constructed for Japan and the first Australian commercial earth station as distinct from special purpose earth stations, was officially opened at Moree in N.S.W. on March 29 last. This occasion was marked by an exchange of programmes between the ABC and NHK. Both organisations have since used their up-dated facilities for programmes from America on highly topical events. The ABC is still awaiting advice on the official rates for the satellite segments but on the wholesale rate established for the common carriers in the United States, it appears that the rate from the gateway city, San Francisco, to the satellite, will be the same for Australian users as it is for broadcasting organisations in Japan. We are hopeful that the rate from the satellite to Sydney will be very much the same or not markedly different. While the rates are still perhaps higher than we would like, it must be recognised that we are very much better off in respect of costs than are European broadcasting organisations who are still battling, with some more success than before to achieve recognition of their status by the European Communication Authorities. It is quite certain that no reduction of rates can be expected until the launching of the Intelsat III Satellite series. This series will provide communication to Europe as well as to North America when the third of the series - an Indian Ocean Satellite - is launched. In both Japan and Australia plans are well ahead for the construction of earth stations to work with the Indian Ocean Satellite. In the meantime, the satellite picture is less favorable for Pacific users. Both satellites of the Intelsat II series now in synchronous orbit are malfunctioning to a minor degree and I understand are not capable of providing colour transmissions of the desired standard. This, of course, is a critical factor for NHK in relation to the Olympic Games, but since our Japanese colleagues would be better informed on this aspect, I will not traverse it further. The key to the future is the launching of the Intelsat III satellites. COMSAT, the managing agent, are reasonably confident that the Intelsat III satellite for the Atlantic will be launched and in operation before the Games in Mexico, but there is no such certainty about the Intelsat III satellite for the Pacific. At the moment December seems a much more likely date.

Satellite Rules

Considerable attention was paid by the E.B.U. Legal Committee at Istanbul to the necessity for a standard set of rules to govern satellite transmissions. Broadcasters within the E.B.U. area have had difficulty, as mentioned earlier, in obtaining a

satisfactory status for discussions with their communication authorities. Following suggestions by ABU delegates that they should aim at achieving a dialogue at a much higher level than heretofore, the point has been reached that senior broadcasting executives are now in contact with the post and telegraph authorities. As a result, the E.B.U. has been served with a set of provisional rules which it regards as representing a considerable advance on the system previously in force. The American delegates to the conference indicated firmly, however, that the rules were still unsatisfactory to broadcasters in general and would not be acceptable to the American networks. The meeting decided, therefore, that it would not give its sanction to the provisional rules just published, but would give further consideration to them. The American network representatives will be in communication with me on the points they feel are essential for proper control of satellite transmissions and we hope to advance this matter further at the next E.B.U. Meeting in October. It is obviously of great concern to broadcasters that an acceptable standard set of rules should be available for use throughout the world.

Advertising Code

At the meeting of the E.B.U. Legal Committee in Lugano in October last, the representative of NHK requested that consideration be given to the framing of a code governing the insertion and deletion of advertising matter in satellite relays. This task was undertaken by the E.B.U. Legal Bureau which presented a draft code to the meeting. This was rejected out of hand by the American delegates. While it seemed to me that the code had some minor weaknesses, and should be expressed more simply, it was also clear that such a code is of particular importance to non-commercial broadcasters. The temper of the meeting eventually forced the Americans to concede that a Working Party should be set up to draft a simpler code and this will be dealt with at the next meeting of the E.B.U. Committee. Along with a representative of NHK, I was appointed to the Working Party.

UNESCO MEETING

As our Secretary-General, Sir Charles Moses was present at this meeting with the General Manager of the ABC, Mr. T.S. Duckmanton, it is not necessary for me to report on it in detail. It is defficient to say that the E.B.U. Directorate considered that the meeting had been a signal success for broadcasters and that much of the credit for this could be given to the way in which the ABU had prepared its delegation and supported the E.B.U. in its attitude. There was a good deal of discussion at Istanbul on the need to follow up the advantages already gained. Accordingly, I would hope that the Administrative Council would adopt the following resolutions, bringing it in line with resolutions proposed to the Administrative Council of the E.B.U.:

- (a) recommend to member organisations that, following the UNESCO Meeting on "The Use of Space Communication for Broadcasting" they inform the national authorities and the national UNESCO Committees of the importance to broadcasters of the proposal for a universal convention for the protection of television transmissions carried via satellite, and of the ABU position in this respect; and that they take appropriate steps to insure that the national delegations to the next session of the UNESCO General Conference in the autumn of 1968 support the recommendations made by the broadcasters at this meeting.

- (b) to draw the attention of member organisations to the United Nations conference on "The Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space" to be held in Vienna, August 14 - 27, 1968, and to the importance of the broadcasters' point of view being properly presented at this conference.
- (c) recommend to member organisations that, in view of the importance to broadcasting of such developments in satellite technology as distribution and broadcast satellite systems, they support and press for measures to ensure early action by the ITU in this field and for views of the broadcasters to be taken into account in this respect;

that, specifically, they take appropriate steps to impress upon the national authorities the importance of the ITU convening at the earliest possible moment an extra ordinary administrative radio conference concerning space communication to follow up the work of the 1963 conference, and

that, to achieve this end, the national authorities be requested to recommend to the ITU that measures be taken for the next plenary session of the CCIR to be held soonest.

By way of explanation I should say that all of us recognised the importance of distribution satellites - the next step in the science of space communication. However, whatever technological advances are made, nothing can be achieved until ITU - the only body with the power to do so - can deal with the difficult problem of frequency allocation and orbital parking. Rules on these matters must be drawn up in advance of any use of distribution satellites. However, an extraordinary radio conference will be essential to decide these matters but such a conference cannot be held until the next Plenary Session of the CCIR is completed. Section (c) of the above resolution is designed to speed up the procedures which must be dealt with before the conference.

W.S. HAMILTON
Assistant General Manager
Australian Broadcasting Commission

9th May, 1968



ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

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Tokyo Secretariat

Cable address: ABUNI TOKYO

13 April, 1968

Dear Mr. Harley,

There have been several changes in our Liaison and Technical Liaison Officers and for the convenience of our members we compiled a new list, on 1st April, from the records and letters on file regarding these officers.

We delayed the printing of this new list because we hoped to the last minute that we would be receiving the nomination forms from you advising us the names and addresses of your Liaison and Technical Liaison Officers. As the forms did not come and as we could not delay the printing any longer, we were obliged to leave a blank space on the side of your organisation. For your reference, we have enclosed the new list.

We are truly sorry to disturb you about detailed matters but we would be very grateful if you would kindly nominate your officers at your earliest convenience. It would not only complete our list but would also assist us mutually since we will be able to send to your officers all ABU correspondences on routine matters and, thereby, not worry you about these matters.

It may be that the nomination forms which we have sent you earlier did not reach you. For your convenience, we have enclosed again two forms which, we sincerely hope, will be completed and returned to us very soon.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



Ichiro Matsui
Honorary Deputy Secretary-General

Mr. William G. Harley
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On behalf of, I wish
(name of organisation)

to advise you that the following member of our staff has been nominated
as our ABU Technical Liaison Officer:

Name:

Position:

Postal address:

.....

.....

.....

Cable address:

(Signature)

(Date)

(Position)

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ABU Technical Liaison Officer

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	Cable: BROADCASTS HONIARA	

United Kingdom
(BBC)

Mr. T. W. Chalmers, C.B.E.
Overseas & Foreign Relations Dept.
and ABU Liaison Officer
British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
London W. 1, UNITED KINGDOM

Cable: BROADCASTS LONDON

Head of Engineering Information
Dept.
and ABU Technical Liaison Officer
British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House
London W. 1, UNITED KINGDOM

Cable: HEID BROADCASTS LONDON

United Kingdom
(ITV)

Mr. H. L. Dunn
Assistant Secretary of ITCA
and ABU Liaison Officer for ITV
Independent Television Companies
Association Ltd.
Knighton House
52/66 Mortimer Street
London W. 1, UNITED KINGDOM

Cable: ITCATEL LONDON

Mr. A. L. Witham
Senior Engineer (Lines) of ITA
and ABU Technical Liaison Officer
for ITV
Independent Television Authority
70, Brompton Road
London, S.W. 3, UNITED KINGDOM

Cable ITAVIEW LONDON
Telex: 044 24345

U. S. A.
(ABCUSA)

Mr. James T. Larkin
Director, International
Business Affairs
and ABU Liaison Officer
ABC International Television Inc.
1330 Avenue of the Americas
New York, N.Y. 10019, U. S. A.

Cable: AMBROCASTS NEW YORK

Mr. George Milne
Director, Traffic and Network
Operations
and ABU Technical Liaison Officer
American Broadcasting Company
1330 Avenue of the Americas
New York, N.Y. 10019, U. S. A.

U. S. A.
(CBS)

Mr. Howard L. Kany
Director, International Business
Relations
and ABU Liaison Officer
CBS Television Stations Division
51 West 52 Street
New York, N.Y., 10019, U. S. A.

Cable: CBSINC NEW YORK

Mr. Joseph L. Stern
Vice President, Engineering Services
and ABU Technical Liaison Officer
CBS Television Stations Division
51 West 52 Street
New York, N.Y., 10019
U. S. A.

U. S. A.
(NAEB)

U. S. A.
(NBC(US))

Mr. William Schmitt
General Manager, NBC Enterprises
Division
and ABU Liaison Officer
National Broadcasting Co. Inc.
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10020
U. S. A.

Mr. William Treverthen
Vice President, Engineering and
Facilities
and ABU Technical Liaison Officer
National Broadcasting Company Inc.
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10020
U. S. A.

Cable: NATBROINT NEW YORK

U. S. A.
(NET)

Mr. Basil Thornton
Director, International Affairs
Division
and ABU Liaison Officer
National Educational Television
10 Columbus Circle
New York, N.Y., 10019
U. S. A.

(Has no Technical Department)

Cable: NETCENTER NEW YORK

U. S. A.
(TLB)

Mr. Sig Mickelson
Vice President
and ABU Liaison Officer
Time-Life Broadcast, Inc.
Time and Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York, N.Y., 10020
U. S. A.

Mr. John Baldwin
Chief Engineer, International
Operations
and ABU Technical Liaison Officer
Time-Life Broadcast, Inc.
Time and Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York, N.Y., 10020
U. S. A.

Cable: TIMEINC NEW YORK

U. S. A.
(VOA)

Mr. William Phipps
Chief of East Asia & Pacific Div.
and ABU Liaison Officer
Voice of America
U. S. Information Agency
330 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington D.C., 20547
U. S. A.

Mr. Edger T. Martin
Engineering Manager
and ABU Technical Liaison Officer
Broadcasting Service
United States Information Agency
Room 1725, Tempo R. Building
4th Street & Jefferson Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C., 20547
U. S. A.

Cable: UNSINFO WASHDC

Cable: USINFO WASHDC
Telex: 24355

ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

BOX 3636, G.P.O.,

SYDNEY.

CABLE ADDRESS: ASBUN, SYDNEY

7th February 1968

Dear Mr Harley,

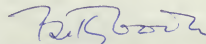
Some time ago Sir Charles sent to all ABU members a questionnaire requesting information about the number of copies of the ABU Statutes, as amended at the last General Assembly, which your organisation would like to have.

We ^{do} not appear to have received your reply and, as the reprinting of the Statutes has now been completed, we are sending one copy to you with the February issue of the ABU Newsletter. If you would like to have more copies, we will happy to send them to you.

The new Statutes have a gray cover, to make it easy to distinguish them from the earlier edition which had a pale yellow cover. We would like to suggest that your copies of the earlier edition should now be destroyed, as they are out-of-date and their continued existence might cause confusion.

Sir Charles also sent to all members last November a questionnaire asking about the number of copies of the Proceedings of the last ABU General Assembly they would like to have. In this case also we do not seem to have your answer, so I am enclosing another copy of the questionnaire.

Yours sincerely,



BETTY COOK

Assistant to Secretary-General

Mr William G. Harley,
President,
National Association of Educational Broadcasters,
1346 Connecticut Avenue N.W.,
WASHINGTON. D.C. 20036,
U.S.A.

ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

BOX 3636, G.P.O.,

SYDNEY.

CABLE ADDRESS: ASSUN. SYDNEY

29 November, 1967.

TO: ABU LIAISON OFFICERS

PROCEEDINGS OF ABU FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

We are now starting work on the preparation of the printed Proceedings of the recent General Assembly in Singapore and I would be grateful if you could advise me as soon as possible about the number of copies your organisation will require.

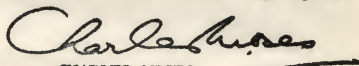
As in past years, the Proceedings will be printed in two Volumes:-

Volume I containing the minutes and documents relating to the plenary sessions; the minutes, reports and documents of all the Committees except the Engineering Committee, and the report of the Engineering Committee.

Volume II containing the minutes, report and documents of the Engineering Committee.

Volume II will therefore be mainly of interest to the engineering staff of member organisations while Volume I will provide the information required by those who are not engineers.

Will you please state on the questionnaire below the number of copies of each Volume which your organisation will require. As the cost of air mail postage is high, we propose to send one copy of each Volume to members by air. The remaining copies requested will be sent by sea mail.


CHARLES MOSES.
Secretary-General.

Sir Charles Moses,
Secretary-General,
Asian Broadcasting Union,
Box 3636, G.P.O.,
SYDNEY. AUSTRALIA.

On behalf of *(Name of Organisation)* I wish to request that the following copies of the Proceedings of the Fourth General Assembly of the ABU should be supplied to our organisation:

Volume I copies

Volume II copies

The copies of Volume I intended for our organisation should be addressed to:-

Name:

Address:

.....

.....

The copies of Volume II intended for our organisation should be addressed to:-

Name:

Address:

.....

.....

We have noted that one copy of each Volume will be sent by air and the remainder by sea mail.

Date

.....
(Signature)

.....
(Position)

ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

BOX 3636, G.P.O.,

SYDNEY.

CABLE ADDRESS: ASBUN. SYDNEY

File

12 January, 1968.

TO: ABU MEMBERS

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ABU FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the closing plenary session of the ABU's Fourth General Assembly in Singapore, the General Assembly adopted the recommendations that had been made by the five Committees but time was not then available to put these decisions into the form of resolutions. It was therefore agreed that I would prepare the resolutions later, being careful to retain the meaning of the recommendations that had been adopted but using the appropriate phraseology for formal resolutions, particularly in the decisions which need to be sent to organisations outside the ABU.

Copies of the Resolutions, as now completed, and the minutes of the closing plenary session are attached. The figure '4' at the beginning of the number of each resolution is intended as a method of identifying the decision concerned as having been made at the Fourth General Assembly.

As in previous years, the minutes of the closing plenary session will be submitted for confirmation at the opening plenary session of the next General Assembly.

The Secretariat is now working on the printed Proceedings of the Fourth General Assembly, with the intention that this permanent record of the meeting should be available to all members as soon as possible. In the meantime, the Resolutions and minutes attached will be a useful summary, for the officers of your organisation, of the decisions made at our last General Assembly.

Charles Moses

CHARLES MOSES,
Secretary-General.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ABU FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLYSINGAPORE, 23 to 30 OCTOBER, 1967

- 4.1. Recognising the great importance to ABU members of the action of UNESCO in associating itself with our efforts towards improving the training facilities for broadcasting staff in the ABU region, especially in connection with the proposed establishment of a Broadcasting Training Institute, and
- having heard with great interest the message from UNESCO's Assistant Director-General in charge of Communications concerning the survey mission sent by UNESCO to a number of ABU countries with a view to assessing training needs,

The General Assembly

records its warm gratitude to UNESCO for this further evidence of its continuing interest in the development of broadcasting in Asia and the Pacific, and

directs the Secretary-General to maintain close contact with UNESCO with a view to bringing this important training project to fruition as soon as possible.

- 4.2. Being aware of the rapid development of various types of satellites suitable for broadcasting purposes, and

being convinced of the urgent need for the broadcasting organisations of the world to discuss the problems inherent in the use of this new means of communication and to make known their views thereon before international agreements are completed,

The General Assembly

expresses its warm appreciation of the action of UNESCO in convening a meeting of representatives of the regional broadcasting Unions and of North America to be held in Paris on 24 - 26 January 1968;

commends the action of the Administrative Council in selecting as its delegates to this conference the President, Mr Yoshinori Maeda, and Mr T.S. Duckmanton, supported by the Secretary-General Sir Charles Moses, thus ensuring ABU representation at the highest level;

welcomes this opportunity for discussing satellite broadcasting problems on a worldwide basis, and

expresses the hope that, as a result of this conference, an International Convention will be prepared for submission to an early UNESCO General Conference making the use of television broadcasts by satellite, whether live or deferred, subject to the precise authorisation of the originating organisation and, in general, ensuring that broadcasting organisations are given the fundamental protection they need when originating transmissions by satellite.

- 4.3. Recognising that the decision of the Ford Foundation to make available to the ABU a grant of \$US200,000 in the years 1967 to 1971 will make possible the strengthening of the Secretariat and the confirming of its international character;

believing that the Union's relations with other international organisations may thereby be strengthened, and

ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
BOX 3636 G.P.O., SYDNEY
CABLE ADDRESS: ASBUN, SYDNEY

8th January 1968

Dear Bill

In the January issue of the ABU Newsletter, which has just been sent to members, you will find a short article about NAEB which we compiled from a printed booklet sent to us by a member of your staff, Miss Moran. We followed as closely as possible the wording of the booklet, with the aim of avoiding factual errors, and we hope you will think that the article is a satisfactory summary. As I feel sure that NAEB can be of great help to our members in developing countries, I would have liked some emphasis to have been placed on this possibility but hesitated to depart from the printed text.

Requested 11/1/68 ma. { The preparation of this article reminded me that, in your letter of 4 December, you mentioned that the ABU had been placed on the mailing list for NAEB's monthly Newsletter. We have not yet received any copies of this publication and this has made us wonder whether it is being despatched by sea mail, which takes a long time. If it is possible, we would be very grateful to receive copies by air so that, if we can quote from it in the ABU Newsletter, such quotations will not be 'dated'.

In the printed booklet sent by Miss Moran, I noticed also reference to a bi-monthly Journal. We would also welcome copies of this publication, if you would care to supply them to us.

I am very sorry to worry you about these detailed matters. I hope that you will soon be able to nominate your ABU Liaison Officer and ABU Technical Liaison Officer, as mentioned in my letter to you of 1 December, so that we can send them ABU correspondence about routine matters.

I will be leaving Sydney on 13 January for a very crowded journey overseas to which I do not look forward with enthusiasm: my days will be crowded with work and there will be a good deal of overnight travelling. The main reason for this trip is the meeting of the regional broadcasting Unions on space communication, which is being organised by UNESCO in Paris on 24-26 January. In the absence of a regional Union in North America, UNESCO is inviting "appropriate representation" from your area and I have heard that Alphonse Ouimet will be representing Canada but do not yet know the names of the U.S. delegates.

I am taking the opportunity of visiting the USA on my way to Paris and of carrying out various assignments for the ABU in Europe; on my way home I have agreed to carry out a mission for UNESCO in Asia. It is these additional tasks which have resulted in a very busy itinerary covering about 5 weeks, during which I visit some 15 cities. I will be in New York on 15 to 17 January but unfortunately will not have time to go to Washington. In case you should happen to be in New York at that time, I expect to be staying at the New York Athletic Club but could be contacted through the office of the ABC (Australia) - Mr Charles Buttrose, ABC North American Representative.

With kind regards,

Mr William G. Harley,
President, National Association of
Educational Broadcasters,
Washington.

Yours sincerely,

Charles Moses
CHARLES MOSES

Secretary-General



ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

NHK Building, Uchisaiwai-cho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Tokyo Secretariat

Cable address: ABUNI TOKYO

15 December, 1967

Dear Mr. Harley,

Following Sir Charles Moses' recent letter to you with regard to various practical matters relating to NAEB's membership, we are sending you by separate envelope the following lists:

1. List of names and addresses of the existing ABU Liaison and Technical Liaison Officers whose duties Sir Charles Moses has already informed you in his letter.

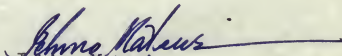
We would be very grateful if you will appoint your Liaison and Technical Liaison Officers at your earliest convenience and let us know by returning the nomination forms which Sir Charles had sent you.

2. Catalogue of ABU Technical Information Library. This list shows all books, report, monographs and other technical documents which were contributed to the ABU by our members and kept in our Library at Tokyo to assist members seeking technical information.

As Sir Charles had written to you, changes and/or additions are published in our Newsletter and revised lists are sent to the members from time to time. We would appreciate it very much if, in the meantime, you would keep your list up-to-date from the information printed in our Newsletter.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,


Ichiro Matsui
Honorary Deputy Secretary-General

Mr. William G. Harley
President
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
1346 Connecticut Avenue, NW.
Suite 1101 Dupont Circle Building
WASHINGTON, D.C., 20036, U.S.A.

Under separate cover:

ASIAN BROADCASTING
UNION



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
BOX 3636 G.P.O., SYDNEY
CABLE ADDRESS: ASBUN, SYDNEY

12 December, 1967.

Dear Bill,

Many thanks for your letter of 4 December and for arranging for us to be put on the mailing list for the NAEB Newsletter. I hope you will permit us to use in the ABU Newsletter from time to time items that would be of interest to ABU members, particularly those in our own region. We would of course acknowledge the source of such material.

I am glad that your convention was so successful. If your convention is held at roughly the same time each year, there should not be a problem about your coming to our General Assembly in Delhi next year as it will almost certainly be in November. I hope that definite dates will be fixed fairly soon.

By now you will have received my letter of 1 December mentioning our hope that you can let us have a background article on NAEB for the January issue of our Newsletter. I know that this is a busy time of the year but I hope that one of your officers can find time to prepare something suitable for us.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Charles'.

CHARLES MOSES
Secretary-General

Mr. William G. Harley,
President,
National Association of Educational
Broadcasters,
1346 Connecticut Avenue,
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036. U.S.A.



ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

NHK Building, Uchisaiwai-cho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Tokyo Secretariat

Cable address: ABUNI TOKYO

24 October, 1967

To: All ABU Technical Liaison Officers

Subject: The ABU Technical Library Catalogue (No.2)

The attached ABU Technical Library Catalogue (No.2) was compiled recently and lists all publications, documents, reports, etc. contributed to the ABU Technical Library by member organisations and the EBU from November 1966 to October 1967.

As you know, the Secretariat is collecting reports, monographs and other technical documents prepared by the engineering staffs of member organisations which would be of interest to other members. These technical contributions are kept in the ABU Technical Information Library with the aim to help members obtain technical information which would be useful in carrying out their work.

We would be grateful if you would arrange so that the Secretariat will be ensured of receiving material for the Library. The material must be in English or be an English translation and be attached with a brief summary of it.

We would also appreciate it if you will send two copies of each documents with information whether more copies are available in case members should request them.

THE SECRETARIAT

Scanned from the National Association of Educational Broadcasters Records
at the Wisconsin Historical Society as part of
"Unlocking the Airwaves: Revitalizing an Early Public and Educational Radio Collection."



A collaboration among the Maryland Institute for Technology in the Humanities,
University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Communication Arts,
and Wisconsin Historical Society.

Supported by a Humanities Collections and Reference Resources grant from
the National Endowment for the Humanities



Any views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication/collection do not necessarily reflect those of the
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